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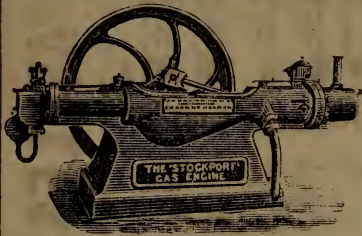
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CHLORODYNE.—Vice-
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WOOD STATED PUB-
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COLLIS BROWNE was
UNDOUBTEDLY the IN-
VENTOR of CHLORO-
DYNE, that the whole story
of the defendant was deli-
berately untrue, and he
regretted to say it had been
sworn to.—See *The Times*,
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dostan, but all over the East.
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whether a better is imported
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under our personal observa-
tion during many years. In
Choleraic Diarrhœa, and
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have witnessed its surpris-
ingly controlling power. We
have never used any other
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a firm conviction that it is
decidedly the best, and also
from a sense of duty we
owe to the profession and
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opinion that the substitution
of any other than COLLIS
BROWNE'S is a DELIBERATE
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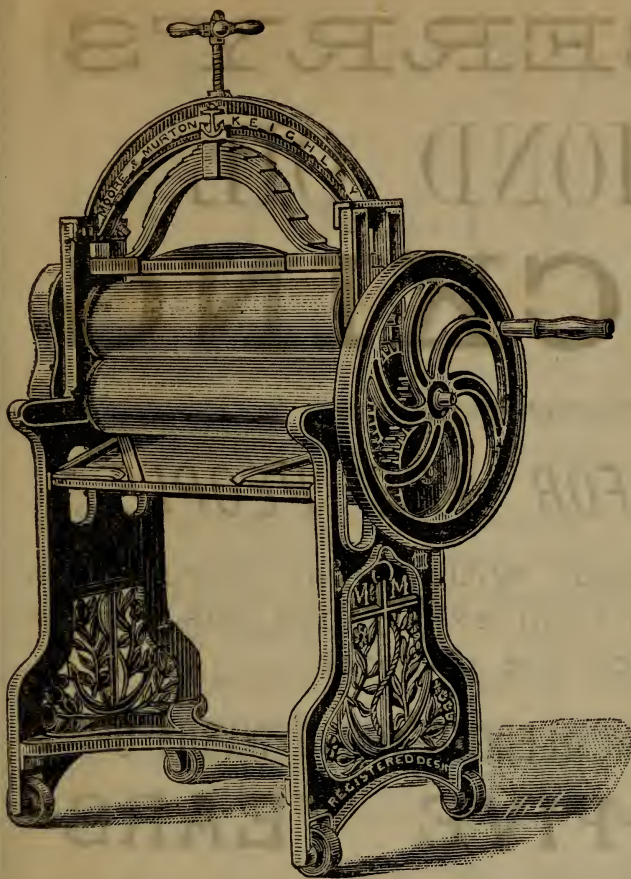
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AT

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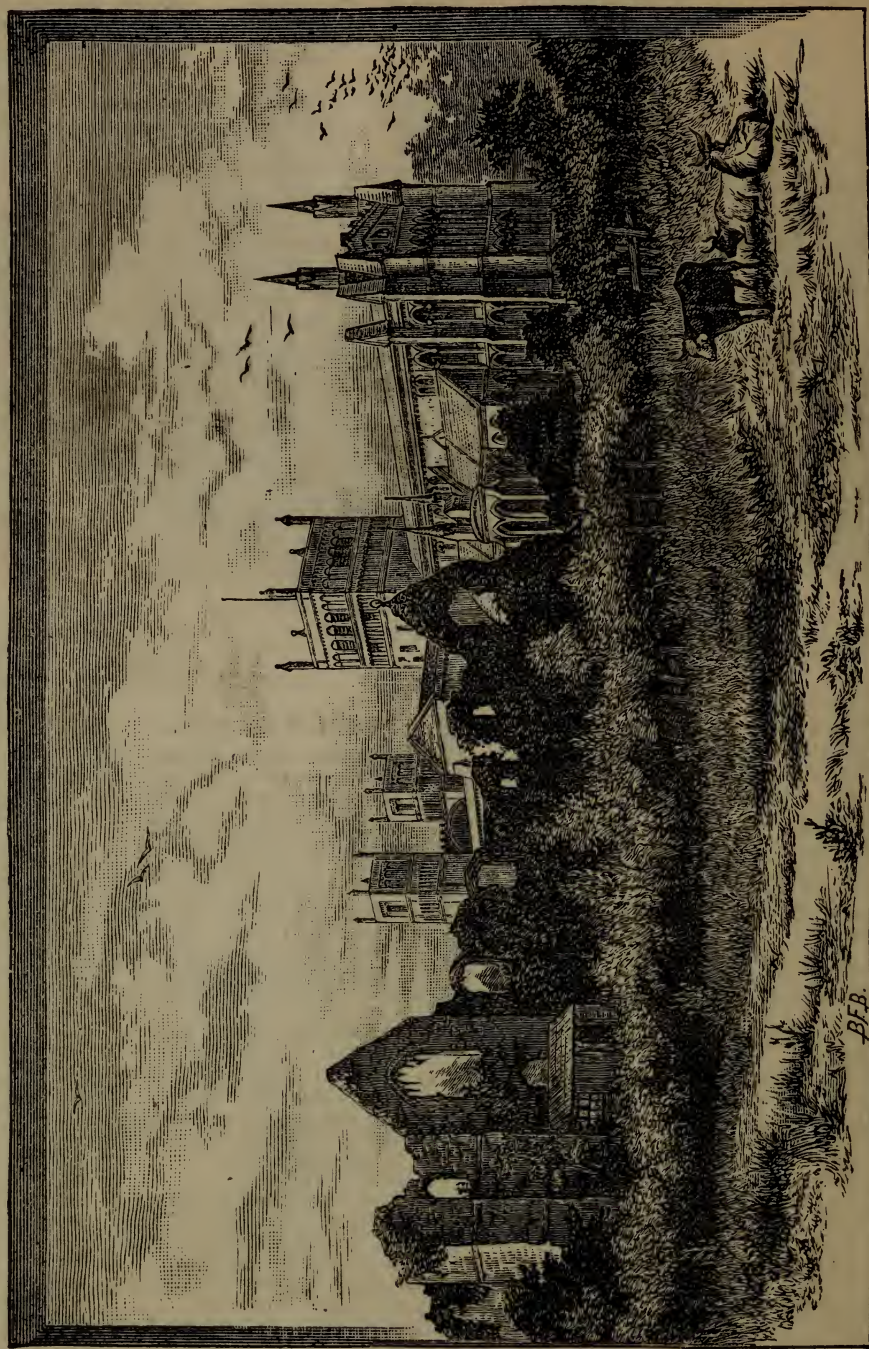
TULLIECHEWAN, LOCH LOMOND.

January.

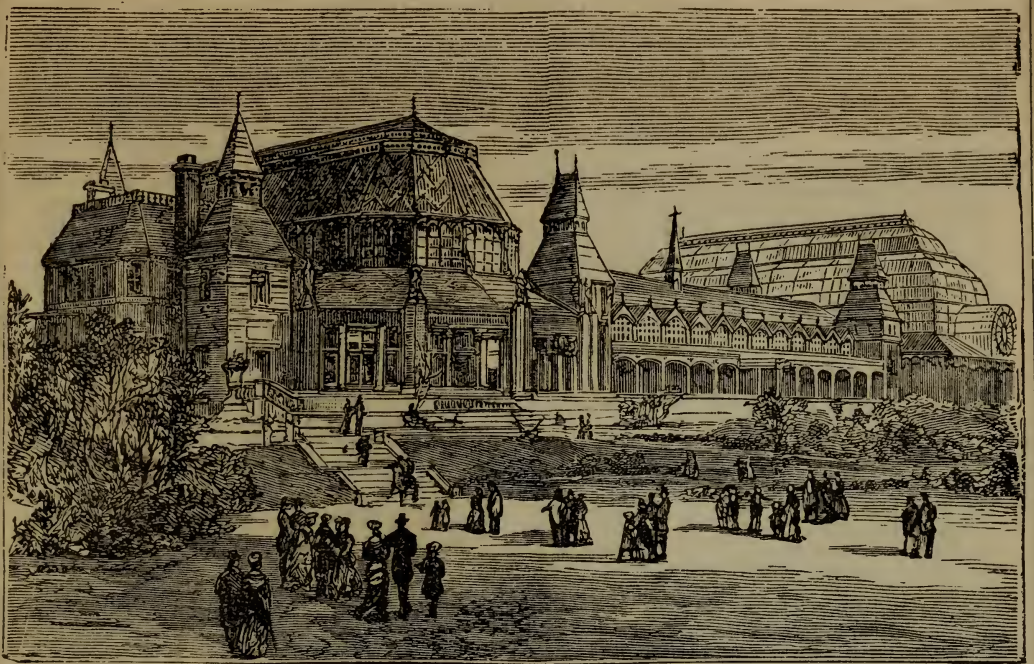
Phases of the Moon.		MOON.					
Full Moon, 1st, 5 26 a.m.		SUN.					
Last Quar., 8th, 3 37 a.m.		Rises	Sets	Rises	Aftern.	Sets	Morn
New Moon, 16th, 8 37 a.m.							
First Quar., 24th, 1 26 a.m.							
Full Moon, 30th, 4 19 p.m.							
1 Th	New Year's Day [1757]	8	8r	5	2	7	42
2 ^F	Calcutta recapt'd. by Clive,	8	1S	6	17	8	30
3 ^S	General Monk died, 1670	8	8r	7	34	9	11
4 ^S	2nd Sun. aft. Christmas	4	3S	8	50	9	45
5 ^M	Cornish Bank closed, 1879	8	8r	10	4	10	14
6 ^{Tu}	Epiphany	4	6S	11	14	10	41
7 ^W	Sir T. Lawrence died, 1830	8	7r	morn	11	6	
8 Th	Lord Hawke died, 1869	4	8S	0	22	11	31
9 ^F	Napoleon III. died, 1873	8	6r	1	28	11	57
10 ^S	Penny Post instituted, 1840	4	11S	2	31	0a26	
11 ^S	1st Sun. after Epiphany	8	5r	3	32	0	59
12 ^M	Battle of Lemans, 1871	4	14S	4	29	1	36
13 ^{Tu}	Greek independence, 1882	8	3r	5	23	2	18
14 ^W	Sir H. Ellis died, 1869	4	17S	6	12	3	6
15 Th	Nine weeks' frost com., 205	8	2r	6	55	4	0
16 ^F	Gibbon, historian, d., 1794	4	20S	7	33	4	58
17 ^S	Benj. Franklin born, 1706	8	0r	8	6	6	0
18 ^S	2nd Sun. after Epiphany	4	23S	8	36	7	4
19 ^M	James Watt born, 1796	7	58r	9	3	8	11
20 ^{Tu}	First Eng. Parliament, 1265	4	27S	9	28	9	18
21 ^W	Louis XVI. guillot'd., 1793	7	56r	9	52	10	26
22 Th	Earl Northbrook born, 1826	4	30S	10	18	11	37
23 ^F	Sir Francis Burdett d., 1844	7	53r	10	47	morn	
24 ^S	Chas. Jas. Fox born, 1749	4	33S	11	18	0	48
25 ^S	3rd Sun. after Epiphany	7	51r	11	54	2	0
26 ^M	Indian Mutiny, 1857	4	37S	0a38	3	12	
27 ^{Tu}	Prof. Sedgwick died, 1873	7	48r	1	32	4	21
28 ^W	Battle of Aliwal, 1846	4	40S	2	35	5	23
29 Th	Paris capitulated, 1871	7	45r	3	46	6	16
30 ^F	Charles I. beheaded, 1649	4	44S	5	3	7	2
31 ^S	"Gt. Eastern" launch'd, '58	7	42r	621	7	40	

February.

Phases of the Moon.		MOON.					
Last Quar., 6th, 10 38 p.m.		SUN.					
New Moon, 15th, 2 22 a.m.		Rises	Sets	Rises	Aftern.	Sets	Morn.
First Quar., 22nd, 10 31 a.m.							
1 ^S	Septuagesima Sunday	7	41r	7	38	8	12
2 ^M	Algerian revolt, 1869	4	50S	8	52	8	41
3 ^{Tu}	French war com'ced, 1793	7	38r	10	3	9	8
4 ^W	George Herbert died, 1633	4	53S	11	12	9	33
5 Th	Carlyle died, 1831, aged 86	7	34r	morn	10	0	
6 ^F	Charles II. died, 1685	4	57S	0	18	10	29
7 ^S	Charles Dickens born, 1812	7	31r	1	20	11	0
8 ^S	Sexagesima Sunday	5	0S	2	20	11	35
9 ^M	Victor Emanuel died, 1878	7	27r	3	15	0a15	
10 ^{Tu}	Queen Victoria married, '40	5	4S	4	6	1	2
11 ^W	London University char., '26	7	24r	4	51	1	53
12 Th	Sir W. Napier died, 1862	5	8S	5	31	2	50
13 ^F	Wagner, composer, d., 1882	7	20r	6	7	3	51
14 ^S	St. Valentine's Day	5	12S	6	39	4	54
15 ^S	Quinquagesima Sunday	7	16r	7	7	6	0
16 ^M	Lindley Murray died, 1826	5	15S	7	33	7	8
17 ^{Tu}	Shrove Tuesday	7	12r	7	59	8	17
18 ^W	Ash Wednesday	5	19S	8	24	9	27
19 Th	N. Copernicus born, 1473	7	8r	8	52	10	39
20 ^F	Princess Louise of W. b., '67	5	22S	9	22	11	50
21 ^S	Cardinal Newman b., 1801	7	4r	9	56	morn	
22 ^S	1st Sunday in Lent	5	26S	10	37	1	1
23 ^M	Sir J. Reynolds died, 1792	7	0r	11	25	2	9
24 ^{Tu}	Battle of Pavia, 1525	5	30S	0a22	3	11	
25 ^W	Sir Chris. Wren died, 1723	6	56r	1	28	4	7
26 Th	Thomas Moore died, 1852	5	33S	2	40	4	54
27 ^F	Longfellow born, 1837	6	52r	3	55	5	34
28 ^S	Tichborne Trial ended, 1874	5	37S	5	10	6	8



SOUTHWELL MINSTER AND RUINS.



WINTER GARDENS, SOUTHPORT.

March.

Phases of the Moon.		SUN.		MOON.	
		Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets
Full Moon, 1st, 4 0 a.m.					
Last Quar., 8th, 6 54 p.m.					
New Moon 16th, 5 37 p.m.					
First Quar., 23rd, 5 23 p.m.					
Full Moon, 30th, 4 40 p.m.					
1 S 2nd Sunday in Lent	6 47	6 26	6 39		
2 M John Wesley died, 1791	5 40	7 39	7 6		
3 Th Evacuation of Paris, 1871	6 43	8 51	7 33		
4 W Grant made President, 1869	5 44	10 0	8 1		
5 Th Covent Gdn. Thtre. bt., 1856	6 39	11 5	8 29		
6 F Lord Collingwood d., 1810	5 47	morn	8 59		
7 S Herschel born, 1792	6 34	0 7	9 33		
8 S 3rd Sunday in Lent	5 51	1 5	10 12		
9 M Siege of Lucknow, 1838	6 30	1 58	10 56		
10 Th Prince of Wales marr., '63	5 54	2 45	11 45		
11 W Baltic Fleet sailed, 1854	6 25	3 28	04 39		
12 Th Berlioz, composer, d., 1869	5 58	4 5	1 37		
13 F Emp. of Russia assass., '01	6 21	4 38	2 40		
14 S King of Italy born, 1844	6 1	5 7	3 45		
15 S 4th Sunday in Lent	6 16	5 35	4 53		
16 M Duchess of Kent died, '61	6 4	6 1	6 3		
17 Th St. Patrick's Day	5 12	6 27	7 14		
18 W Close of S. Wales strike, '73	6 8	6 55	8 26		
19 Th Capture of Lucknow, 1858	6 7	7 24	9 39		
20 F Sir Isaac Newton died, 1727	6 11	7 58	10 52		
21 S Princess Louise marr., 1871	6 31	8 37	morn		
22 S 5th Sunday in Lent	6 15	9 23	0 1		
23 M National Gallery founded, '21	5 58	10 17	1 5		
24 Th Queen Elizabeth died, 1603	6 18	1 18	2 2		
25 W Longfellow d., 1882, aged 75	5 53	02 26	2 51		
26 Th Duke of Cambridge b., 1819	6 21	1 39	3 32		
27 F American Civil War cm., '61	5 49	2 52	4 7		
28 S Duke of Albany died, 1884	6 25	4 5	4 38		
29 S Palm Sunday	5 44	5 19	5 6		
30 M Peace with Russia, 1856	6 28	6 30	5 33		
31 Th Charlotte Brontë died, 1855	5 40	7 40	6 0		

April.

Phases of the Moon.		SUN.		MOON.	
		Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets
Last Quar., 7th, 2 43 p.m.					
New Moon, 15th, 5 31 a.m.					
First Quar., 21st, 11 20 p.m.					
Full Moon, 29th, 6 14 a.m.					
1 W Bismarck born, 1814	5 38	8 47	6 28		
2 Th Richard Cobden died, 1865	6 33	9 52	6 57		
3 F Good Friday	5 33	10 52	7 30		
4 S Oliver Goldsmith died, 1774	6 36	11 48	8 7		
5 S Easter Sunday	5 28	morn	8 49		
6 M Bank Holiday	6 40	0 38	9 36		
7 Th Prince Leopold born, 1853	5 24	1 23	10 28		
8 W Loudon, botanist, b., 1781	6 43	2 2	11 24		
9 Th Phoenix Pk. assass. trial c. '83	5 20	2 36	02 25		
10 F Rochdale T'wn H'll bt., 1883	6 46	3 7	1 28		
11 S Chas. Reade, novelist, died	5 15	3 35	2 34		
12 S Low Sunday [1884]	6 50	4 2	3 43		
13 M Handel, composer, d., 1759	5 11	4 28	4 55		
14 Th Pres. Lincoln assd., 1865	6 53	4 54	6 7		
15 W Spithead Mutiny, 1797	5 61	5 23	7 22		
16 Th Sir John Franklin b., 1786	5 56	5 55	8 37		
17 F Benj. Franklin died, 1790	5 21	6 33	9 49		
18 S Justus Liebig, chem., d., '73	7 08	7 18	10 57		
19 S 2nd Sunday after Easter	4 58	8 10	11 58		
20 M Napoleon III. born, 1808	7 38	9 11	morn		
21 Th Bar. Burdett Coutts b., 1814	4 54	10 18	0 50		
22 W Earthquake at Rhodes, 1863	7 08	11 29	1 34		
23 Th Shakspeare died, 1616	4 50	02 41	2 10		
24 F Trollope, novelist, b., 1815	7 9	1 54	2 42		
25 S Cromwell born, 1599	4 41	3 5	3 10		
26 S 3rd Sunday after Easter	7 13	4 16	3 36		
27 M General Grant born, 1822	4 42	5 26	4 2		
28 Th William Pitt born, 1759	7 16	6 33	4 29		
29 W Charles Wesley died, 1788	4 38	7 38	4 57		
30 Th Sir M. Costa, composer, [died, 1884]	7 19	8 40	5 28		

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

TULLIECHEWAN, LOCH LOMOND.—p. 3.

Loch Lomond is the largest fresh-water lake in Britain. Its extreme length is twenty-four miles, and its greatest breadth, at the south end, is seven miles. It contains twenty-four islands, some of which are of considerable size, and by their craggy and wooded features add greatly to the beauty and picturesqueness of the scene.

All the fairy crowds
Of islands which together lie
As quietly as spots of sky
Among the evening clouds.—*Wordsworth.*

The lower part of the lake is beautifully wooded, and is ornamented with some very fine mansions. Tulliechewan, a handsome castellated building, is the residence of Mr. Campbell. It is a substantial and admirably-designed structure, and, viewed from almost any point, its appearance is most bold and romantic.

SOUTHWELL MINSTER AND RUINS OF PALACE.—p. 4.

The minster occupies the site of the ancient Church of Paulinus, founded in 627. It dates in its present state from 1109, but was restored in 1804. It is a grand cruciform structure, being over 300 feet long from east to west. It exhibits richly artistic features of Norman and Early English, and contains sedilia, stalls, and several interesting monuments. The bishopric has recently been refounded, Dr. Riddings being the new bishop. The ancient palace, now in ruins, was often occupied by Wolsey, and was the place where Charles the First surrendered himself to the Scottish army.

WINTER GARDENS, SOUTHPORT.—p. 5.

The beautiful watering-place of Southport is extremely well known, and is a popular resort of the people of Lancashire and Yorkshire. It is situated some forty miles from Manchester, almost at the mouth of the Ribble. Owing to the inducements of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company, in running fast trains, many Manchester merchants have taken up residences there. The climate is some degrees warmer than almost any other place in Lancashire, owing to the vast quantity of sandhills surrounding the town, and other natural causes, which makes it a most desirable place for invalids. The Winter Gardens are spoken of as "unique of their kind." They approximate in their character to the Brighton and Westminster Aquariums, only more complete, having gardens outside, which are always in first-class order. The aquarium is one of the most complete in the kingdom. There is a splendid pavilion, at one end of which is a concert hall capable of seating 2,000 persons, and at the other a conservatory, justly described as "one of the noblest botanical palaces in England."

BOTHWELL BRIDGE.—p. 7.

Bothwell Bridge, on the Clyde, not far from Hamilton, is renowned for the battle fought in 1679 between the Covenanters and the Royal forces under the Duke of Monmouth and Claverhouse, in which the latter were the victors. Old pictures of this battle represent the bridge with a high gateway about its centre. The old bridge still

remains, though much altered by additions and improvements. Our picture will, nevertheless, show the character of the old structure, with its curious ribbed arches. The view is taken looking up the river from the left bank. The main battle took place on the opposite side of the stream, where the high ground slopes down to some flat fields. It is said that the river ran red with the blood of the contending parties. The town of Bothwell is scarcely a mile to the north, but there are scattered houses now nearly all the way to the bridge. It is needless to say that the bridge is a great attraction to tourists who are visiting in the neighbourhood.

CARLISLE CASTLE.—p. 8.

This celebrated monument of "ye olden tyme" was founded by William Rufus, who restored the city of Carlisle after it had lain for 200 years in ruins, in consequence of the incursions of the Danes. Richard the Third made some additions to it, and Henry the Eighth built the citadel. In the inner gate of the castle the old portcullis remains; and the apartments where Mary Queen of Scots was lodged soon after her landing at Workington are still shown. The castle is built of red stone. During the reign of Elizabeth it was allowed to fall into decay, but was afterwards renovated, and is now garrisoned by soldiers.

ALNWICK CASTLE.—p. 9.

"This famous castle stands to the north-west of the town of Alnwick, from which it was originally cut off by a deep ravine on the south bank of the river Alne, which was formerly its defence against the Scot. Roman remains have been found on the site. The castle was in existence at the time of the Conquest, though it is thought to have then been built of wood. The earliest traces of masonry are Late Norman. The castle consists of a cluster of semicircular and angular bastions, surrounded by lofty walls, defended at intervals by towers, altogether occupying a space of about five acres of ground. It is divided into three courts or wards, each of which was formerly defended by a massive gate, with a portcullis, porter's lodge, and a guardhouse, beneath which was a dungeon. This last remains. The only entrance to it was by a trap door, through which prisoners were lowered with ropes. The entrance from the town to the castle is through the outer gate or barricade, the massive grandeur and gigantic strength of which is very striking, and thence a splendid view of the castle is obtained. It has been a place of great strength and importance in earlier times, and the scene of many a brave encounter."—*Abbeys and Castles of England.*

GOWTHWAITE HALL.—p. 11.

This quaint old manor house is celebrated for being the place where Eugene Aram taught his first group of scholars. It is situated in Nidderdale, north of Yorkshire. In the village of Rams-gill, which is close by, Eugene Aram was born, and lived until after his marriage and the birth of his first child. It was here, also, that he became acquainted with Daniel Clarke, whom he afterwards murdered, the history of which is so graphically portrayed in Hood's poem, "The Dream of Eugene Aram."

(Continued on page 10.)



BOTHWELL BRIDGE.

May.

Phases of the Moon.		SUN.		MOON.	
Last Quar., 7th, 8 43 a.m.		Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets
New Moon, 14th, 3 18 p.m.				Aftern.	Morn.
First Quar., 21st, 5 45 a.m.					
Full Moon, 28th, 8 31 p.m.					
1 F Duke of Connaught b., '50	4 34r	9 39	6 3		
2 S Thames Embkmt. op., 1868	7 23s	10 32	6 43		
3 S 4th Sunday after Easter	4 30r	11 19	7 28		
4 M Dr. Livingstone died, '73	7 26s	morn	8 18		
5 Tu Empress Eugenie born, 1826	4 27r	0 0	9 13		
6 W Humboldt died, 1859	7 25s	0 36	10 11		
7 Th Lord Brougham died, 1868	4 23r	1 8	11 13		
8 F Paper Duty abolished, 1860	7 32s	1 36	0a17		
9 S John Stuart Mill died, '73	4 20r	2 2	1 23		
10 S Rogation Sunday	7 35s	2 28	2 32		
11 M Hon. S. Percival ass., 1812	4 17r	2 54	3 43		
12 Tu Delhi Massacre, 1857	7 38s	3 22	4 57		
13 W Pope Pius IX. born, 1792	4 13r	3 52	6 13		
14 Th Ascension Day	7 41s	4 27	7 28		
15 F Daniel O'Connell died, 1847	4 10r	5 9	8 41		
16 S Solander, naturalist, d., 1782	7 44s	5 59	9 48		
17 S Sunday after Ascension	4 7r	6 58	10 45		
18 M William Lovett born, 1800	7 47s	8 5	11 33		
19 Tu Battle of Bantzer, 1813	4 5r	9 17	morn		
20 W Dr. W. Chambers died, 1883	7 50s	10 30	0 13		
21 Th Fall of Paris, 1871	4 2r	11 44	0 46		
22 F Marshal Pellissier died, '64	7 53s	0a56	1 16		
23 S Mark Lemon died, 1870	3 59r	2 7	1 42		
24 S Whit-Sunday. Queen	7 56s	3 16	2 7		
25 M [Victoria born, 1819]	3 57r	4 23	2 33		
26 Tu Haydn died, 1819	7 58s	5 29	3 0		
27 W Paganini died, 1840	3 55r	6 31	3 29		
28 Th Earl Russell died, 1878	8 1s	7 31	4 2		
29 F Royal Oak Day	3 53r	8 26	4 40		
30 S Sir Humphrey Davy d., 1829	8 3s	9 16	5 23		
31 S Trinity Sunday	3 51r	9 59	6 11		

June.

Phases of the Moon.		SUN.		MOON.	
Last Quar., 6th, 0 5 a.m.		Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets
New Moon, 12th, 10 42 p.m.				Aftern.	Morn.
First Quar., 19th, 1 49 p.m.					
Full Moon, 27th, 11 18 a.m.					
1 M Earl Chesterfield died, '66	3 51r	10 36	7 4		
2 Tu Garibaldi died, aged 73, 1882	8 6s	11 10	8 1		
3 W Richard Cobden born, 1804	3 49r	11 39	9 1		
4 Th Man. & Leeds rail. op., 1839	8 8s	morn	10 3		
5 F Sir Joseph Paxton d., 1865	3 48r	0 6	11 7		
6 S Count Cavour died, 1861	8 10s	0 31	0a14		
7 S 1st Sunday after Trinity	3 47r	0 55	1 22		
8 M Douglas Jerrold died, 1857	8 12s	1 21	2 33		
9 Tu Charles Dickens died, 1870	3 46r	1 49	3 46		
10 W Crystal Palace opened, 1854	8 13s	2 21	5 2		
11 Th Money Panic, 1866	3 45r	2 59	6 17		
12 F Dr. Thos. Arnold died, 1842	8 15s	3 45	7 28		
13 S Berlin Congress assem., '78	3 44r	4 39	8 32		
14 S 2nd Sunday after Trinity	8 16s	5 44	9 26		
15 M Magna Charta sealed, 1215	3 44r	6 50	10 11		
16 Tu Dr. Norman Macleod d., '72	8 17s	8 13	10 48		
17 W John Wesley born, 1703	3 44r	9 29	11 20		
18 Th Battle of Waterloo, 1815	8 18s	10 41	11 47		
19 F Rev. C. H. Spurgeon b., 1834	3 44r	11 56	morn		
20 S Queen's Accession, 1837	8 18s	1a 6	0 13		
21 S 3rd Sunday after Trinity	3 44r	2 15	0 39		
22 M Matthew Henry died, 1714	8 19s	3 21	1 5		
23 Th Keble College dedtd., 1870	3 45r	4 24	1 33		
24 W Midsummer Day	8 19s	5 25	2 4		
25 Th Robert Dale Owen d., 1877	3 40r	6 21	2 40		
26 F George IV. died, 1830	8 19s	7 12	3 21		
27 S Cawnpore Massacre, 1857	3 47r	7 58	4 7		
28 S 4th Sunday after Trinity	8 19s	8 38	4 58		
29 M Globe Theatre burnt, 1613	3 48r	9 13	5 53		
30 Tu Roscoe, historian, d., 1831	8 18s	9 44	6 52		



CARLISLE CASTLE.

"IT SAVED MY LIFE

for the Fever had obtained a strong hold on me. In a few days I was quite well."—

Extract of letter from C. FITZGERALD, Esq., formerly correspondent of the

Manchester Guardian, referring to LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE,

THE GREAT REMEDY

For numerous Common and other Complaints.



IT IS EFFERVESCING AND TASTELESS.

Forms a most Invigorating, Vitalising, and Refreshing Beverage.

It is the Cure for Cholera.



SEE LARGE BILL WITH BOTTLE.

Gives instant relief in HEADACHE, SEA or BILIOUS SICKNESS, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, LASSITUDE, LOW SPIRITS, HEARTHURN, FEVERISH COLDS, and prevents and quickly relieves or cures the worst form of TYPHUS, SCARLET, JUNGLE, and other FEVERS, PRICKLY HEAT, SMALL POX, MEASLES, ERUPTIVE or SKIN COMPLAINTS, and various other altered conditions of the Blood. It is PREVENTIVE of DYSENTERY.

Drs. MORGAN, TURLEY, GIBBON, SPARKS, DOWSING, STEVENS, and JACKSON.

and many other Medical Men, have given unqualified testimony to the importance of the discovery and the great value of

LAMPLOUGH'S

PYRETIC SALINE

as possessing elements most essential to the restoration and maintenance of Health, with perfect Vigour of Body and Mind.

Dr. TURLEY—"I found it act as a specific, in my experience and family, in the worst forms of Scarlet Fever, no other medicine being required."

Dr. ALEX. MILNE—"In searching for the best combination of Salines, we alighted on that of Mr. LAMPLOUGH. Its utility as a remedy in Fevers and as a cooling drink in diseases of children, such as Scarlet Fever, Measles, &c., has been testified to by the leading members of the profession. I prescribe it also to my patients regularly."—*19th Mar., 1880.*

THOS. CARR JACKSON, Esq., F.R.C.S., and Surgeon to the St. Northern Hospital, London.—"I am in the habit of prescribing it largely, and I have every reason to be satisfied with it."

Capt. STUART STEPHENS, of the Gold Coast Houssa Force, in ordering a supply of Pyretic Saline, writes:—"I have used your Saline with undoubtedly good effect in India, Zululand, and Natal, also in Lagos and on the Gold Coast, where I have found its constant use as nearly as possible the only preventive against the Malarious Fever, that is the distinguishing and most fatal characteristic of the West African climate—proverbially the worst in the World."

In Patent Glass-stoppered Bottles, at 2/6, 4/6, 11/-, and 21/- each.

CAUTION.—Dr. WILSON writes: "We all know how much rubbish is put into the market in imitation of it."

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BROWN & POLSON'S CORN FLOUR

FOR THE NURSERY.

In ordinary cases the only suitable food for young infants is milk.

So soon, however, as some solid addition to the liquid food becomes desirable, there is nothing better for the purpose than BROWN & POLSON'S CORN FLOUR. Its principal function is to supply heat. It also contributes to the formation of fat, so essential to life at all stages, but especially to the earlier.

BROWN & POLSON'S CORN FLOUR

FOR THE FAMILY TABLE.

In the hands of an accomplished cook there is no known limit to the variety of delicate and palatable dishes which may be produced from BROWN & POLSON'S CORN FLOUR.

It is equally susceptible of plain and simple treatment for ordinary domestic purposes, and one of its chief recommendations is the facility with which it may be prepared.

Boiled with milk, and with or without the addition of sugar and flavouring, it may be ready for the table within fifteen minutes; or, poured into a mould and cooled, it becomes in the course of an hour a Blanc Mange, which, served with fresh or preserved fruit, will be acceptable at any meal.

Add sultanas, raisins, marmalade, or jam of any kind, and in about the same time it is made into an excellent Baked Pudding. To which may be added:—Take care to boil with milk, when so required, for *not less than eight minutes*.

BROWN & POLSON'S CORN FLOUR

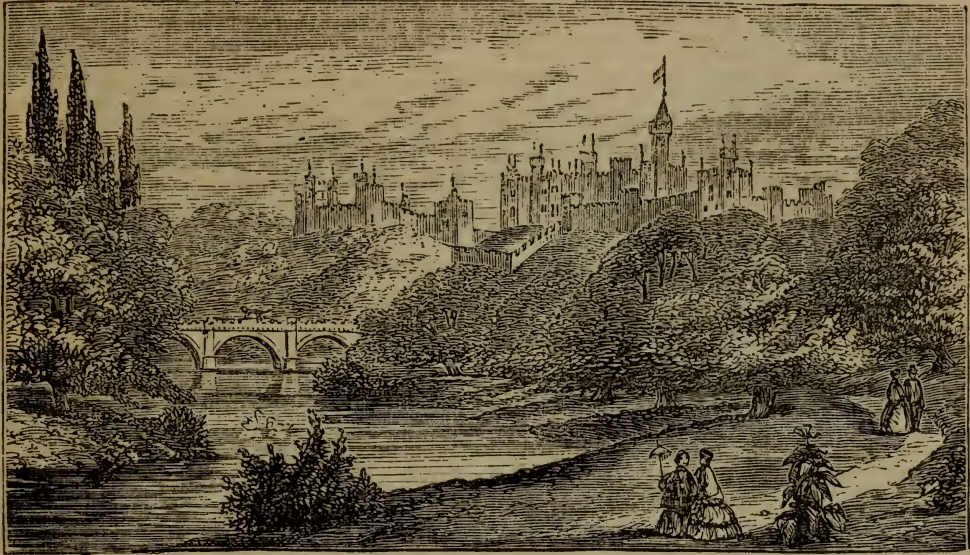
FOR THE SICK ROOM.

The properties of BROWN & POLSON'S CORN FLOUR are identical with those of arrowroot, and it is in every respect equal to the costliest qualities of that article.

The uses of arrowroot in the sick room are not only matter of tradition, but of every-day experience, and there can be but few persons who are not acquainted with its uses as an important ally to medical treatment.

BROWN & POLSON'S CORN FLOUR claims to serve the same purposes, with at least equal acceptance and at considerably less cost, and therefore offers the facility of freer use to a larger public.

It has received from medical and scientific authorities the highest testimonials to its purity and serviceableness; it is largely used in Hydropathic and other Institutions throughout the Kingdom, and its export to all foreign parts has long given it a world-wide reputation.



ALNWICK CASTLE.

July.

Phases of the Moon.
 Last Quar., 5th, 0 26 p.m.
 New Moon, 12th, 5 16 a.m.
 First Quar., 19th, 0 40 a.m.
 Full Moon, 27th, 2 23 a.m.

		SUN.		MOON.		
		Rises	Sets	Rises	Aftern.	Sets
						Morn.
1	W	Princess Alice married, 1862	3 49	10 11	7 54	
2	Th	Presid. Garfield shot, 1881	8 17	10 36	8 57	
3	F	Disaster on the Clyde, 1883	3 50	11 0	10 2	
4	S	American Indpendence, 1776	8 17	11 25	11 8	
5	S	5th Sunday after Trinity	3 51	11 51	ca 16	
6	M	Sir T. More behead., 1535	9 16	morn	1 26	
7	Th	Sheridan died, 1816	3 51	0 19	2 38	
8	W	Ed. Burke died, 1797	8 14	0 53	3 51	
9	Th	Fire Insurance expires	3 55	1 33	5 3	
10	F	John Calvin born, 1509	8 13	2 22	6 12	
11	S	Rt. Hon. W.E. Forster b., '18	3 57	3 21	7 11	
12	S	6th Sunday after Trinity	8 11	4 30	8 2	
13	M	Richard Cromwell d., 1712	4 0	5 46	8 44	
14	Th	Bastille destroyed, 1789	3 10	7 4	9 19	
15	W	Cardinal Manning b., 1808	4 2	8 22	9 50	
16	Th	Joshua Reynolds born, 1723	8 38	9 39	10 17	
17	F	Bridgewater Canal op., 1761	4 4	10 52	10 43	
18	S	Dean Stanley died, 1881	8 58	0 4	11 11	
19	S	7th Sunday after Trinity	4 7	1 10	11 38	
20	M	Earl Derby born, 1826	8 35	2 15	morn	
21	Th	Robert Burns died, 1796	4 9	3 17	0 8	
22	W	Garibaldi born, 1807	8 18	4 16	0 42	
23	Th	Marq. of Hartington b., '33	4 12	5 9	1 21	
24	F	Capt. Webb drowned, 1883	7 58	5 56	2 4	
25	S	Romaine died, 1795	4 15	6 38	2 53	
26	S	8th Sunday after Trinity	7 55	7 15	3 47	
27	M	Battle of Talavera, 1809	4 12	7 47	4 45	
28	Th	Great Landing Stage at	7 52	8 16	5 47	
29	W	[Liverpool burnt, 1874	4 21	8 42	6 49	
30	Th	Franco-Ger. War began, '70	7 49	9 7	7 53	
31	F	Loyola, Jesuit, died, 1556	4 24	9 31	8 59	

August.

Phases of the Moon.
 Last Quar., 3rd, 9 55 p.m.
 New Moon, 10th, 0 14 p.m.
 First Quar., 17th, 1 47 p.m.
 Full Moon, 24th, 5 25 p.m.

		SUN.		MOON.		
		Rises	Sets	Rises	Aftern.	Sets
						Morn.
1	S	Parcel Post com., 1883	4 25	9 55	10 6	
2	S	9th Sunday after Trinity	7 44	10 22	11 14	
3	M	Bank Holiday	4 28	10 53	0 23	
4	Th	Shelley born, 1792	7 41	11 29	1 33	
5	W	Callcott, composer, d., 1882	4 31	morn	2 43	
6	Th	Duke of Edinburgh b., 1844	7 38	0 12	3 51	
7	F	Baron Leathton d., 1799	4 34	1 5	4 54	
8	S	Canning died, 1827	7 34	2 7	5 49	
9	S	10th Sunday aft. Trinity	4 37	3 19	6 35	
10	M	Royal Observatory cmd.,	7 30	4 36	7 14	
11	Th	Lord Hill born, 1772 [1675	4 40	5 55	7 48	
12	W	Kinglake d., 1870	7 26	7 13	8 18	
13	Th	Admiral Farragut d., 1870	4 44	8 30	8 45	
14	F	Combe, phrenologist, d., '58	7 23	9 44	9 12	
15	S	Sir Walter Scott b., 1771	4 47	10 55	9 41	
16	S	11th Sunday aft. Trinity	7 19	0 3	10 10	
17	M	Duchess of Kent b., 1786	4 50	1 7	10 43	
18	Th	Battle of Gravelotte, 1870	7 15	2 7	11 20	
19	W	Count Rumford died, 1814	4 53	3 2	morn	
20	Th	Abergele Rail. Accdt., 1868	7 11	3 52	0 2	
21	F	Battle of Vemeira, 1808	4 56	4 37	0 49	
22	S	Rev. Dr. Pusey born, 1800	7 6	5 15	1 41	
23	S	12th Sunday aft. Trinity	5 0	5 49	2 38	
24	M	Massacre in Paris, 1572	7 28	6 19	3 37	
25	Th	Lady Havelock died, 1882	5 31	6 46	4 40	
26	W	Dr. Michael Faraday d., 1867	6 58	7 12	5 45	
27	Th	Atlantic Cable laid, 1866	5 61	7 36	6 51	
28	F	Leigh Hunt died, 1859	6 54	8 1	7 57	
29	S	Brigham Young died, 177	5 9	8 27	9 5	
30	S	13th Sunday aft. Trinity	6 46	8 57	10 14	
31	M	John Bunyan died, 1688	5 12	9 31	11 23	

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.—Continued from page 6.

WHALLEY ABBEY—p. 13.

This interesting ruin is situated between the towns of Blackburn and Clitheroe, in Lancashire, and within a few miles of the celebrated Stonyhurst College, where the Tichborne Claimant is said to have been educated. The abbey was built in 1296 for the Cistercian monks, by Henry Lacy, Earl of Lincoln. The abbey flourished until the Dissolution. There are considerable remains, including two stately gateways, a building supposed to have been the abbot's private oratory or chapel, and other parts less perfect. The ruins are still largely visited by tourists and others.

ST. RAPHAEL, CANNES—p. 17.

This charming little watering-place is situated on the shores of the blue Mediterranean, and is described as a perfect elysium to the invalid traveller in search of sunshine and health. During the cold winter months, when we, in this country, are wrapped up in fogs and snows, St. Raphael is a paradise of sunshine and flowers. Many personages of distinction—such as Lord Salisbury and family, Sir Charles Dilke, the eminent composer Gounod, and many other celebrities, English and French, have established their winter rendezvous at St. Raphael. It is within a short distance of Cannes, now notable as the place where the late Duke of Albany breathed his last.

HALIFAX PARISH CHURCH—p. 20.

Halifax, like the neighbouring towns of Huddersfield and Bradford, is built mostly of brown free-stone, which has a light and agreeable aspect as compared with the dull brick of most manufacturing towns, especially in Lancashire. The town of Halifax can boast of a flourishing co-operative society, numbering something like 7,200 members, and its aggressive character is well known in the co-operative movement. The parish church, of which we give an excellent sketch, is a stately edifice, described in architectural language as being in the "perpendicular fifteenth century Gothic" style; but the existing pile includes

portions of two earlier churches, one built in the thirteenth century by the Earl de Warrene, Earl of Surrey, then lord of the manor. There are some curious features in the interior. The chancel is raised upon a kind of crypt, which serves for the vestry and library. Standing against one of the piers in the nave is a carved and painted figure of "Old Tristram," an old bedesman or official beggar for alms, in the costume of his age and class, holding the parish poor's box for people to drop money into it. The whole interior of this old church, of which the Halifax people are justly proud, with its black oak pews or seats, gallery, screen, roof, and pulpit, has a sombre and venerable appearance. The tattered flags of the 33rd regiment ("Haver-cake Lads") are suspended from the ceiling beams, adding a still further appearance of solemnity to the interior.

NETLEY ABBEY—p. 25.

These interesting and picturesque ruins are situated in one of "nature's loveliest nooks"—a fertile hollow, surrounded by trees, the latter being a prominent feature in every striking Hampshire landscape. The foundation of the abbey is attributed to Henry the Third, who filled it with Cistercian monks. At the dissolution of monasteries, it was handed over to the Marquis of Winchester. Netley Abbey is about three miles from Southampton.

BEAULIEU ABBEY—p. 29.

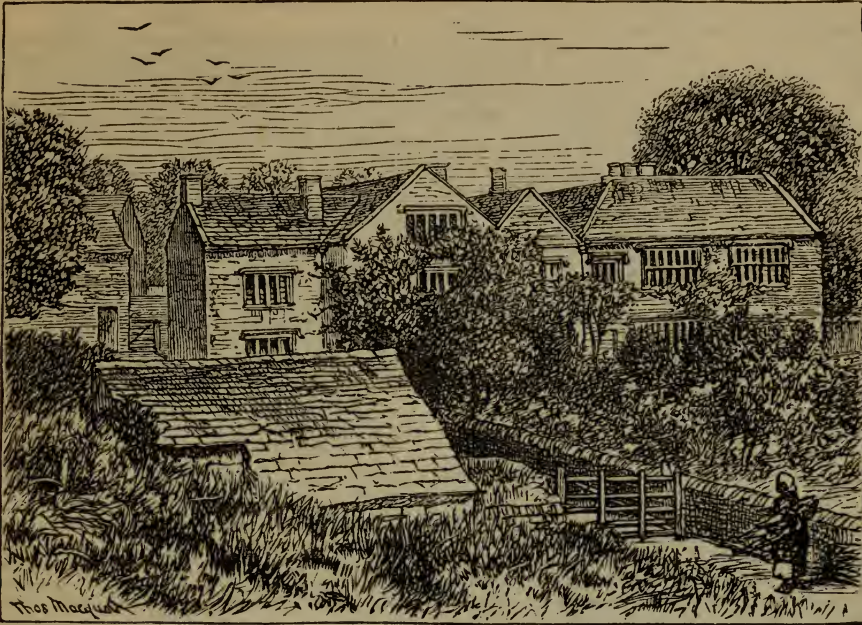
Beaulieu Abbey is situated a few miles from Southampton, close to a village bearing its name. The abbey was founded in 1204, by King John, and had the privilege of sanctuary, giving shelter, amongst others, to Margaret of Anjou and Perkin Warbeck. The abbot's house, the refectory, the cloister walls, the dormitory, and the ruins of the sacristy and chapter house, still remain. The abbot's house was moated by a Duke of Montague, to protect it from French privateers, and is still maintained as a seat of the Duke of Buccleuch. The refectory is now the parish church.

EARL OF SHAFTESBURY, K.G.—(See Frontispiece.)

We have extracted the following from *Men of the Time*:—"The Rt. Hon. Ashley-Cooper, born in London April 28, 1801, was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he obtained a first-class in classics in 1822, graduated M.A. in 1832, and was created D.C.L. in 1841. He was returned as Lord Ashley, member for Woodstock in 1826, and supported the Governments of Liverpool and Canning, and in the administration of the Duke of Wellington was a Commissioner of the Board of Control. He was returned for Dorchester in 1830, and for Dorsetshire in 1831, which county he represented till February, 1846. He was elected one of the members for Bath in 1847, and sat for that borough till he succeeded his father in the peerage in 1857. On the removal from the House of Commons of the late Mr. Sadler, during the administration of Sir R. Peel, 1834-5, Lord Ashley took charge of the Ten Hours Bill. When Sir R. Peel again took office in 1841, Lord Ashley was invited to join the administration, but refused upon finding that the premier's views would not permit him to support the Ten Hours Bill. In

public life his lordship has always acted with great independence. The chief object for which he has laboured, in and out of Parliament, has been the improvement of the social condition of the labouring classes, no man having taken more pains to inform himself of the actual condition of the mass of the people in England, and to endeavour to ameliorate their condition. His influence in the evangelical party within the Church of England is considerable. He is president of the Bible Society, the Pastoral Aid Society, and the Society for the Conversion of the Jews, and was formerly president of the Protestant Alliance; is a prominent member of all those religious societies which are founded on an 'evangelical' basis, and is an active advocate of the abolition of slavery throughout the world."

Our readers will remember that Lord Shaftesbury consented to deliver the inaugural address at the Derby Congress during the past year, but was prevented from doing so by ill-health. His place was ably occupied by Mr. Sedley Taylor, M.A., of Cambridge University.



GOWTHWAITE HALL.

September.

Phases of the Moon.
Last Quar., 2nd, 5 15 a.m.
New Moon, 8th, 8 43 p.m.
First Quar., 16th, 6 15 a.m.
Full Moon, 24th, 7 55 a.m.

		SUN.		MOON.	
		Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets
				Aftern.	Aftern.
1	Th	King Cetewayo left Eng., '82	5 14r	10 10	0 32
2	W	Gt. Fire of London bgn, 1666	5 43s	10 58	1 39
3	Th	Oliver Cromwell died, 1658	5 17r	11 54	2 41
4	F	French Repub. declared, '70	6 38s	morn	3 38
5	S	Gra. Darling's brave exp. '38	5 20r	0 58	4 26
6	S	14th Sunday aft. Trinity	6 34s	2 10	5 7
7	M	Dr. Johnson born, 1709	5 23r	3 27	5 43
8	Th	Seaham Col. explosion, 1880	6 29s	4 45	6 15
9	W	Sebastopol taken, 1855	5 27r	6 3	6 44
10	Th	Capt. of Tel-el-Kebir, & dft. of	6 24s	7 19	7 11
11	F	[Arabi by Sir G. Wolseley, '82	5 30r	8 33	7 39
12	S	Marshal Blucher d., 1819	6 20s	9 44	8 9
13	S	15th Sunday aft. Trinity	6 33r	10 52	8 42
14	M	Duke of Wellington d., '52	6 15s	11 55	9 18
15	Th	Moscow burnt, 1812	6 36r	0a53	9 58
16	W	Dr. Pusey died, 1882	6 11s	1 46	10 43
17	Th	Visit of Queen to France, '55	5 39r	2 33	11 34
18	F	Bishop of Exeter died, 1809	6 6s	3 13	morn
19	S	President Garfield died, 1881	5 43r	3 46	0 29
20	S	16th Sunday aft. Trinity	6 1s	4 20	1 27
21	M	Sir Walter Scott died, '32	5 46r	4 48	2 29
22	Th	Lord Denman died, 1854	5 57s	5 15	3 33
23	W	Charles I. dethroned, 1640	5 49r	5 40	4 38
24	Th	Dean Millman died, 1868	5 52s	6 4	5 45
25	F	Lord Collingwood b., 1748	5 52r	6 32	6 54
26	S	Lucknow relieved, 1857	5 48s	7 0	8 4
27	S	17th Sunday aft. Trinity	5 56r	7 32	9 14
28	M	Strasburg capitulated, 1870	5 43s	8 10	10 24
29	Th	Michaelmas Day	5 59r	8 55	11 32
30	W	Geo. Whitfield died 1770	5 41s	9 47	0a36

October.

Phases of the Moon.
Last Quar., 1st, 11 29 a.m.
New Moon, 8th, 7 31 a.m.
First Quar., 16th, 1 21 a.m.
Full Moon, 23rd, 9 23 p.m.
Last Quar., 30th, 5 58 p.m.

		SUN.		MOON.	
		Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets
				Aftern.	Aftern.
1	Th	Landseer died, 1873	6 21r	10 48	1 33
2	F	Admiral Keppel died, 1785	5 34s	11 56	2 22
3	S	Treaty of Limerick, 1691	6 51r	morn	3 4
4	S	18th Sunday aft. Trinity	5 29s	1 9	3 41
5	M	Robert Bruce died, 1306	6 9r	2 25	4 14
6	Th	Field-Marshal Pollock d., '72	5 25s	3 41	4 43
7	W	Smith O'Brien convict, '48	6 12r	4 56	5 10
8	Th	Archbishop Whately d., 1863	5 20s	6 10	5 38
9	F	Cervantes born, 1547	6 15r	7 23	6 7
10	S	Queen Victoria vis. Man., '51	5 16s	8 33	6 38
11	S	19th Sunday aft. Trinity	6 19r	9 39	7 13
12	M	Robert Stephenson d., 1855	5 12s	10 41	7 52
13	Th	Surrender of Peking, 1860	6 22r	11 37	8 36
14	W	Lim. Liabilities Act pass., '55	5 7s	0a26	9 24
15	Th	Murat executed, 1815	6 26r	1 9	10 18
16	F	Houses of Parltmt. bnt, '34	5 3s	1 47	11 15
17	S	Duchess of Edinbgh. b., 1853	6 29r	2 20	morn
18	S	20th Sunday aft. Trinity	4 59s	2 49	0 15
19	M	Dean Swift died, 1745	6 33r	3 16	1 17
20	Th	Foundation Stone for New	4 55s	3 41	2 22
21	W	[Eddystone Lighth. laid, '80	6 36r	4 6	3 29
22	Th	Battle of Trafalgar and	4 51s	4 32	4 37
23	F	[Death of Nelson, 1805	6 40r	5 0	5 47
24	S	Daniel Webster died, 1852	4 47s	5 31	6 59
25	S	21st Sunday aft. Trinity	6 43r	6 7	8 12
26	M	Royal Charter lost, 1859	4 43s	6 51	9 23
27	Th	Captain Cook born, 1728	4 47r	7 42	10 29
28	W	King Alfred died, 900	4 39s	8 41	11 29
29	Th	Bristol riots, 1831	6 50r	9 47	0a22
30	F	Tower of Lond'n burnt, 1841	4 35s	10 57	1 6
31	S	Earl of Ross, astron. d., 1867	6 54r	morn	1 44

THE LATE JOSEPH SMITH.

This year again it is our painful duty to allude to the decease of a prominent and most respected advocate of the co-operative movement. We refer to the late Mr. Joseph Smith, for many years assistant secretary to the Central Board, whose death occurred on the 21st June, 1883.

Mr. Smith was born in 1841, at Hulme, near Manchester. At the age of 14 he was apprenticed as a mechanic at the engineering works of Messrs. Beyer and Peacock. Whilst manfully doing his duty as a mechanic, his mind was, however, assiduously engaged in endeavouring to solve the problem of how best to assist the social and intellectual needs of his fellow workmen, many of whom were in circumstances of degradation no less socially than morally. To do something for the benefit of mankind seemed to him a glorious occupation, and he longed for the opportunity of practically helping those around him to a higher and nobler life. To this end, at the expiration of his apprenticeship, he began to study with a view to entering the Unitarian ministry. After three years' preparation he was appointed to the pastorate of a church at Sunderland. Leaving Sunderland he went to Idle, near Bradford, in Yorkshire. After this he again accepted an appointment to a church at Yarmouth. During his ministerial career, as during his apprenticeship, his constant thought was to benefit his fellow-men, and to lead them from paths of dissolution and carelessness to those of morality, thrift, and economy. Believing that this could better be effected by being engaged directly in the work, Mr. Smith was induced to accept the office of assistant secretary to the Central Board, the co-operative principle being one which had long secured his best thought and attention. He saw in it much that would help forward the elevation of the classes in which he had so great an interest, and he cheerfully yielded up his pastoral duties for the sake of devoting himself to the co-operative movement. How successful he was in his efforts we all know. Kind and gentle in the extreme, he won the hearts of all with whom he came in contact, and it was with no slack hand that he dealt with those who came to him for assistance, considering it more honour "to give than to receive." A noble example, truly!

About six months previous to his decease, coming home after having addressed a meeting of co-operators, Mr. Smith caught a chill, which, though simple of itself, gradually developed into a severe attack of rheumatic fever which ultimately proved fatal. The writer well remembers meeting Mr. Smith in Alexandra Park one bright sunny day, only two or three weeks before his death. Although excessively weak and wasted, he was cheerful and patient, hoping eventually to overcome his complaint and resume the active work he loved so well. But this was not to be. A wise and inscrutable Providence thought fit to remove him to a place of rest, and it is for us only to submit and to be thankful that such a man was given us, if only for a little while.

The interment took place at the Manchester Southern Cemetery, on June 25th, being largely attended by the numerous friends and fellow-workers of the deceased. Many expressions of regret at the loss, and sympathy with the relatives were registered at the various sectional and other meetings in connection with the movement, and a monument has since been erected above his grave.

R. H.

THE NEW PATENT LAW.

(1883.)

The following letter concerning the new patent law, which was recently published in the *Times*, should be read with interest by inventors.

"With the object of affording information to the public until the new rules under the Act are completed, the following information is issued by direction of the Board of Trade:—

"1. Applications and all other documents will be required upon strong, wide-ruled foolscap paper (written or printed on one side only), having a margin of two inches on the left-hand part thereof. The use of parchment will be discontinued. Copies of specifications will no longer be required.

"2. The sizes of the drawings will remain unchanged, but they will be required upon drawing-paper instead of on parchment. A copy of the drawings will be required upon thin Bristol board.

"3. Forms of application (stamped) will be placed on sale at the chief post-offices in the United Kingdom.

"4. The forms required for an application will be—(a) for provisional protection—application form and form of provisional specification; (b) for complete protection—application form and form of complete specification. Where a complete specification is not left in the first instance, it may be left at any time within nine months after application for provisional protection.

"5. The fees will be £1 for each stamped form of application and £3 for each stamped form of complete specification. No fee will be charged for the form of provisional specification.

"6. Applications may be left at the Patent Office or sent by post. If sent by post, they must be addressed to the Controller, Patent Office.

"7. The 'declaration' in the application form must be made by the inventor or inventors. All other documents may be prepared and signed by agents.

"Note.—'Applications' for letters patent made during the present year (1884) must be proceeded with in accordance with the existing laws and rules.

"H. READER LACK.

"Office of Commissioners of Patents, 25, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane."

CHARACTER.

Character is formed by a variety of minute circumstances, more or less under the regulation and control of the individual. Not a day passes without its discipline, whether for good or for evil. There is no act, however trivial, but has its train of consequences, as there is no hair so small but casts its shadow. It was a wise saying of Mrs. Schimmelpenninck's mother, never to give way to what is little; or by that little, however you may despise it, you will be practically governed.—*Smiles.*

THE NOBLE NATURE.

It is not growing like a tree

In bulk, doth make man better be;

Or standing long an oak, three hundred year,

To fall a log at last, dry, bald, and sere:

A lily of a day

Is fairer far in May,

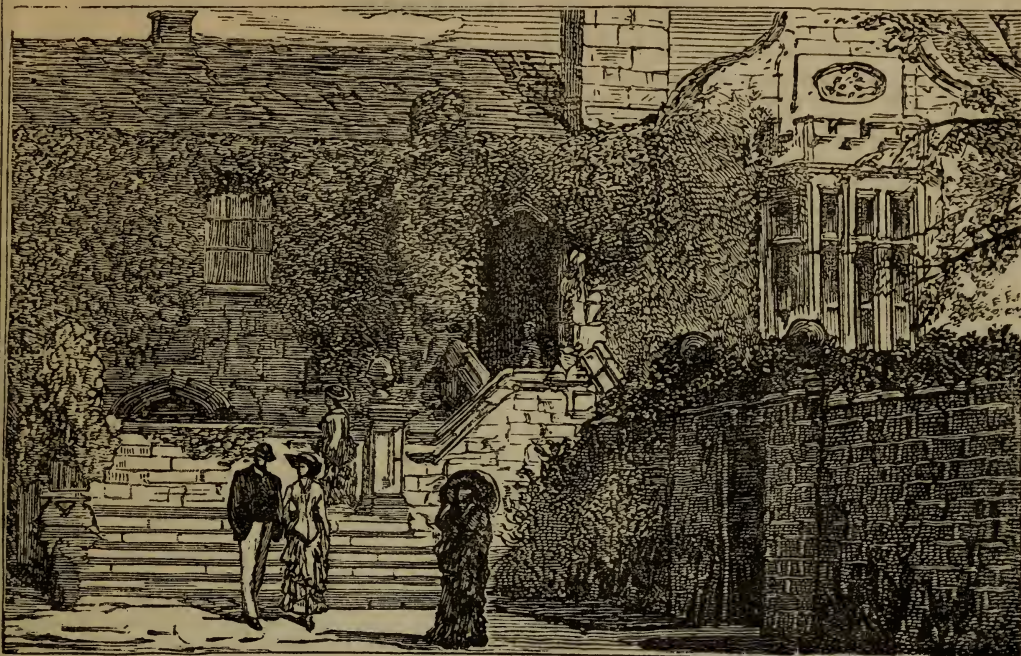
Although it fall and die that night—

It was the plant and flower of light.

In small proportions we just beauties see,

And in short measures life may perfect be.

Ben Jonson.



WHALLEY ABBEY, LANCASHIRE.

November.

Phases of the Moon.

New Moon, 6th, 9 3 p.m.
First Quar., 14th, 10 0 p.m.
Full Moon, 22nd, 9 39 a.m.
Last Quar., 29th, 1 57 a.m.

	SUN.	MOON.		
		Rises	Sets	Aftern.
1 S 22nd Sunday aft. Trinity	6 55r	0 12	2 15	
2 M All Souls Day	4 29s	0 26	2 44	
3 Th Bread riots at Exeter, 1867	6 59r	2 40	3 12	
4 W George Peabody died, 1869	4 26	3 53	3 39	
5 Th Gunpowder Plot frust., 1605	7 31	5 5	4 7	
6 F Admiral Napier died 1860	4 22s	6 15	4 36	
7 S Lndn. Stock Exch. panic., '67	7 6r	7 22	5 9	
8 S 23rd Sunday aft. Trinity	4 19s	8 27	5 46	
9 M Prince of Wales born, 1841	7 10r	9 26	6 28	
10 Th Luther born, 1483	4 16s	10 19	7 14	
11 W Schiller born, 1759	7 13r	11 6	8 6	
12 Th Charles Kemble died, 1854	4 13s	11 46	9 2	
13 F Overbeck, artist, died, 1869	7 17r	0a20	10 1	
14 S Abercrombie, mphysn., d., '44	4 10s	0 50	11 2	
15 S 24th Sunday aft. Trinity	7 20r	1 18	morn	
16 M John Knox born, 1811	4 7s	1 43	0 5	
17 Th Opening of Suez Canal, '69	7 24r	2 8	1 9	
18 W Lotteries abolished, 1820	4 5s	2 33	2 16	
19 Th Duke of Wellgtn. buried, '52	7 27r	2 59	3 25	
20 F Berlin decree, 1806	4 2s	3 28	4 36	
21 S Princess Royal born, 1840	7 30r	4 2	5 49	
22 S 25th Sunday aft. Trinity	4 0s	4 43	7 3	
23 M Fenians executed, 1867	7 34r	5 31	8 14	
24 Th John Knox died, 1572	3 58s	6 29	9 20	
25 W Sir H. Havelock died, 1857	7 37r	7 34	10 17	
26 Th Princess Dagmar born, '46	3 56s	8 46	11 6	
27 F Princess Mary of Teck b., '33	7 40r	10 1	11 47	
28 S Times first pd. by steam, '14	3 55s	11 16	0a21	
29 S Advent Sunday	7 43r	morn	0 50	
30 M St. Andrew's Day	3 53s	0 30	1 18	

December.

Phases of the Moon.

New Moon, 6th, 1 17 p.m.
First Quar., 14th, 6 22 p.m.
Full Moon, 21st, 8 59 p.m.
Last Quar., 28th, 0 22 p.m.

	SUN.	MOON.		
		Rises	Sets	Aftern.
1 Th Eb. Elliott died, 1849	7 46r	1 42	1 44	
2 W Queen Adelaide died, 1849	3 52s	2 53	2 10	
3 Th Archbhp. Tait d., '82; aged 71	7 49r	4 3	2 38	
4 F Mozart, composer, d., 1791	3 51s	5 11	3 9	
5 S Rome made Italian cap., '70	7 51r	6 16	3 43	
6 S 2nd Sunday in Advent	3 50s	7 17	4 22	
7 M John Flaxman died, 1826	7 54r	8 12	5 7	
8 Th Great Fire at Ring Theatre,	3 49s	9 2	5 57	
9 W [Vienna, 900 lives lost, 1882	7 56r	9 44	6 51	
10 Th S.S. "Delaware" lost, 1871	3 49s	10 21	7 49	
11 F Sir D. Brewster born, 1871	7 58r	10 54	8 50	
12 S Colley Cibber died, 1757	3 49s	11 22	9 52	
13 S 3rd Sunday in Advent.	8 0r	11 47	10 55	
14 M Prince Albert died, 1861	3 49s	0a11	11 58	
15 Th Lady Beaconsfield died, '72	8 2r	0 35	morn	
16 W Camb. Michael. Term ends	3 49s	1 0	1 4	
17 Th Sir Humphrey Davy b., 1779	8 3r	1 26	2 12	
18 F Slavery abol. in U.S.A., '62	3 50s	1 56	3 21	
19 S Lord Beaconsfield b., 1805	8 5r	2 33	4 34	
20 S 4th Sunday in Advent	3 50s	3 17	5 49	
21 M Shortest Day	8 6r	4 10	6 59	
22 Th Archbishop Tait born, 1811	3 51s	5 13	8 2	
23 W Antwerp taken, 1832	8 7r	6 25	8 57	
24 Th Thackeray, novelist, d., 1863	3 53s	7 42	9 44	
25 F Christmas Day	8 8r	9 0	10 23	
26 S Bank Holiday	3 54s	10 17	10 56	
27 S Sunday after Christmas	8 8r	11 32	11 24	
28 M Lord Macaulay died, 1859	3 56s	morn	11 50	
29 Th W. E. Gladstone born, 1809	8 8r	0 44	0a17	
30 W Irish Church disestab., 1870	3 57s	1 54	0 44	
31 Th Gambetta died, 1882	8 9r	3 2	1 13	

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

To the thoughtful reader an item of interest is worth more than a volume of nonsense."—*Victorian*.

A VERY LONG SENTENCE.—The most remarkable sentence in the English language, at least for its great length, is probably the seventh section of the Foreign Enlistment Act, which is composed of a single sentence, containing very nearly six hundred words.

THE ART OF MEMORY.—The art of cultivating the memory may be condensed into four rules. 1. The habit of fixing the mind, like the eye, upon one object. 2. The application of the powers of reflection. 3. The watchfulness of understanding, which is known, in a good sense, as curiosity. 4. Method.

QUEEN VICTORIA was crowned on June 28th, 1838. The *Sun* (evening paper) of that day contained a full account of the ceremony. This issue was printed in gold on white satin. There are many old-fashioned dames and maidens who have preserved copies. It is said that as much as £5 have been offered for a copy, and refused.

SENT TO PRISON.—In 1717 the following singular commitment to the Bastille was made out by order of the Duke of Orleans, regent during the minority of Louis XV. of France:—"Laurence d'Henry, for disrespect to King George I., in not mentioning him in his almanac as King of Great Britain." How long this unlucky almanac-maker remained in prison is unknown.

THE WONDERS OF NATURE.—When Lieutenant Berryman was sounding the Atlantic, preparatory to laying the ocean cable, the quill at the end of the sounding-line brought up mud, which, on being dried, became a powder so fine that on rubbing it between the thumb and finger it disappeared in the crevices of the skin. On placing this dust under the microscope it was discovered to consist of millions of shells, each of which once had a living animal.

THE FIRST AUSTRALIAN NUGGET.—The first piece of gold ever found in Australia was discovered by a native. He was a bushman. The scale of intellect of the Australian is remarkable for its lowness. Seeing his master counting a lot of sovereigns, he said he had found a piece of "yellow stuff," far bigger than all those together, which he had hidden, and would bring it to his master if he would give him a new suit of corduroy. The bargain was struck, after which the man went and produced a lump of ore weighing 106lbs., and valued at £5,077. 4s. 6d.

WAGES 150 YEARS AGO.—The following is an extract from the *Gentleman's Magazine* for May, 1732:—Wages appointed by the Justices, A.D. 1732, to be taken by the servants in the county of Kent:—

	£	s.	d.
Head ploughman (yearly)	8	0	0
His mate "	4	0	0
Second ploughman "	6	0	0
His mate "	3	0	0
Wagoner "	8	0	0
Seedsman "	8	0	0
Best woman servant "	3	0	0
Second sort "	2	0	0
Labourers (per day)	0	1	2
" " (in winter)	0	1	0
Carpenter "	0	1	2
Mason "	0	1	2
Wheelwright "	0	1	2
Dairy maid (yearly)	2	10	0
Cook "	2	10	0

NEEDLES were first made in London by a negro from Spain, in the reign of Queen Mary. He died without imparting the secret of his art. The art was recovered in 1565. Elias Growse first taught the English to make needles, but the art was again lost for nearly a century, when it was recovered by Christopher Greening, who settled at Long Crendon, in Buckinghamshire. Needles are now chiefly made at Redditch, in Worcestershire; Hathersage, in Derbyshire; and in and near Birmingham. Some years ago 1,000,000 needles a week were made in Redditch.

THIRTY-TWO YEARS' PENSIONS.—A detailed estimate of the amount of public money paid to dukes, marquises, and earls, and their relatives, since 1850, has recently been published. From it we gather that altogether 261 families of dukes, marquises, and earls, embracing 4,536 scions, and filling 8,228 offices, have obtained from the taxes in thirty-two years the sum of £66,247,242. The following are the amounts paid during that period to some of the families mentioned:—

	£		£
Argylls	140,000	Marlboroughs ..	633,250
Atholes	417,000	Richmonds ...	1,600,500
Beauforts	540,000	Wellingtons ..	1,425,000
Bedfords	554,000	Clanricardes ...	635,000
Graftons	1,115,850	Hertfords	598,000

ANCIENT RULES FOR SERVANTS.—In the time of Queen Elizabeth the following rules were framed for the servants in the household to go by:—Absence from morning or evening prayer, fine, 2d.; for every oath sworn, 2d.; leaving a door open which was found shut, 1d. None of the men to be in bed, from Lady Day to Michaelmas, after six in the morning, nor out of bed after ten at night; nor, from Michaelmas till Lady Day, in bed after seven in the morning, nor out after nine at night, or fine 2d. Another condition was, that whoever broke a glass should pay for it out of his wages, or, if not known who broke it, the butler should pay for it, or be fined 1s. The table to be covered half-an-hour before eleven at dinner, and six at supper, or fine 2d. Any man striking another should lose his service, or if reviling or threatening another he should be fined 1s. Slovenliness in clothes was fined 1d. Stairs to be cleaned on Friday, or fine 3d. The court gate to be shut, and not opened during any meal time, or the porter should be fined 1d. All fines to be paid on each quarter-day out of the wages, and bestowed on the poor or other godly use.

OBSERVATIONS regarding the growth of man have determined the following interesting facts:—The most rapid growth takes place immediately after birth, the growth of an infant during the first year of its existence being about eight inches. This ratio of increase gradually decreases until the age of three years is reached, at which time the size attained is half that which it is to become when full grown. After five years the succeeding increase is very regular till the sixteenth year, being at the rate, for the average man, of two inches a year. Beyond sixteen the growth is feeble, being for the following two years about six-tenths of an inch a year; while from eighteen to twenty the increase in height is seldom over one inch. At the age of twenty-five the growth ceases, save in a few exceptional cases.

COBBETT'S LOVE STORY.

"Nothing is constant but a virtuous mind."—*Shirley.*

"They sin who tell us love can die,
It's holy flame for ever burneth."—*Southey.*

The story of William Cobbett's courtship, as told by himself, is pleasant reading. It exhibits both Cobbett and the girl whom he afterwards married in quite a picturesque light, and, more than that, is calculated to teach us a few not unimportant lessons.

"When I first saw my wife," says Cobbett, "she was *thirteen years old*, and I was within a month of *twenty-one*. She was the daughter of a sergeant of artillery, and I was the sergeant-major of a regiment of foot, both stationed in forts near the city of St. John, in the province of New Brunswick. I sat in the same room with her for about an hour, in company with others, and I made up my mind that she was the very girl for me. That I thought her beautiful is certain, for that I had always said should be an indispensable qualification; but I saw in her what I deemed marks of that sobriety of *conduct* which has been by far the greatest blessing of my life. It was now dead of winter, and, of course, the snow several feet deep on the ground, and the weather piercing cold. It was my habit, when I had done my morning's writing, to go out at break of day to take a walk on a hill, at the foot of which our barracks lay. In about three mornings after I had first seen her, I had, by an invitation to breakfast with me, got up two young men to join me in my walk; and our road lay by the house of her father and mother. It was hardly light, but she was out on the snow, scrubbing out a washing-tub. 'That's the girl for me!' said I, when we had got out of her hearing. . . .

At the end of about six months my regiment, and I along with it, were removed to Frederickton, a distance of a hundred miles up the river of St. John; and, which was worse, the artillery was expected to go off to England a year or two before our regiment. The artillery went, and she along with them; and now it was that I acted a part becoming a real and sensible lover. I was aware that, when she got to that gay place Woolwich, the house of her father and mother, necessarily visited by numerous persons not the most select, might become unpleasant to her, and I did not like, besides, that she should continue to *work hard*. I had saved a *hundred and fifty guineas*, the earnings of my early hours, in writing for the paymaster, the quartermaster, and others, in addition to the savings of my own pay. I *sent her all my money* before she sailed; and wrote to her to beg of her, if she found her home uncomfortable, to hire a lodging with respectable people; and, at any rate, not to spare the money, by any means, but to buy herself good clothes, and to live without hard work, until I arrived in England.

"As the malignity of the devil would have it, we were kept abroad *two years longer* than our time, Mr. Pitt (England not being so tame then as she is now) having knocked up a dust with Spain about Nootka Sound. Oh, how I cursed Nootka Sound, and poor bawling Pitt, too, I am afraid! At the end of four years, however, home I came, landed at Portsmouth, and got my discharge from the army, by the great kindness of poor Lord Edward Fitzgerald, who was then the major of my regiment. I found my little girl a *servant of all work* (and hard work it was) at *five pounds*

a year, in the house of a Captain Brisac; and, without hardly saying a word about the matter, she put into my hands *the whole of my hundred and fifty guineas unbroken!*

"Need I tell the reader what my feelings were? Admiration of her conduct, and self-gratulation on this indubitable proof of the soundness of my own judgment were now added to my love of her beautiful person."

FOR CARELESS DAUGHTERS AND NOBODY ELSE.

A father, talking to his careless daughter, said: "I want to speak to you of your mother. It may be that you have noticed a careworn look upon her face lately. Of course it has not been brought there by any act of yours; still, it is your duty to chase it away. I want you to get up to-morrow morning and get breakfast, and when your mother comes and begins to express her surprise go right up to her and kiss her on the mouth. You can't imagine how it will brighten her dear face. Besides you owe her a kiss or two. Years ago, when you were a little girl, she kissed you when no one else was tempted by your fever-tainted breath and swollen face. You were not as attractive then as you are now. And through those years of childish sunshine and shadow, she was always ready to cure, by the magic of a mother's kiss, the little, dirty, chubby hands, whenever they were injured in those first skirmishes with the rough old world. And then the midnight kisses with which she routed so many bad dreams, as she leaned over your restless pillow, have all been on interest these long, long years. Of course, she is not so pretty and kissable as you are, but if you had done your share of work during the last ten years, the contrast, would not be so marked. Her face has more wrinkles than yours—far more; and yet, if you were sick, it would appear more beautiful than an angel's, as it hovered over you, watching every opportunity to minister to your comfort, and every one of those wrinkles would seem to be bright wavelets of sunshine chasing each other over the dear face. She will leave you one of these days. These burdens, if not lifted from her shoulders, will break her down. Those rough, hard hands, that have done so many necessary things for you will be crossed upon her breast. Those neglected lips that gave you your first baby kiss will be for ever closed, and those sad, tired eyes will have opened in eternity, and then you will appreciate your mother; but it will be too late."

THE WILL.

The education of the will is really of far greater importance, as shaping the destiny of the individual, than that of the intellect. . . . Theory and doctrine, and inculcation of laws and proportions, will never of themselves lead to the uniform habit of right action. It is by doing, that we learn to do; by overcoming, that we learn to overcome; by obeying reason and conscience, that we learn to obey; and every *right act* which we cause to spring out of pure principles, whether by authority, precept, or example, will have a greater weight in the formation of character than all the theory in the world.

ONE THING AND ANOTHER.

Gossip is defined as "putting 2 and 2 together and making 5 of them."

If a man could be conscious of all that is said of him in his absence, he would probably become a very modest man indeed.

DEBT.—It is a remarkable peculiarity with debts that their expanding power continues to increase as they are contracted.

A QUICK ANSWER.—A young man commenced to read a paragraph about a mine to his sweetheart, commenced thus: "Youba Mine—" when she interrupted him with: "I don't care if I do, John."

It was a diplomatic husband who protested to his wife, "My dear, if it doesn't make any difference to you, don't say 'brute' and 'dolt!' Use terms milder, if not less incisive. If I must have curtain lectures, let them at least be damask curtain ones."

EMPTY AND CRACKED.—One Scotsman complained to another that he had got a ringing in his head. "Do you ken the reason o' that?" asked the worthy cronyn. "No." "I'll tell ye: it's because it's empty." "And ha'e you never a ringing in your head?" quoth the other. "No, never." "And do you ken the reason? Because it's cracked."

A SHORT NOVEL.—Sweet Margaret Fane came up the lane from picking the red berries, and met young Paul, comely and tall, going to the market with cherries. Stopping, she blushed, and he looked flushed—perhaps 'twas the burden they carried. When they passed on, their burdens were one, and at Christmas they were married.

LOUIS XIV., who loved a concise style, met on the road, as he was travelling in the country, a priest, who was riding past; and ordering him to stop, asked, hastily, "Whence come you? Where are you going? What do you want?" The other, who perfectly well knew the king's disposition, instantly replied, "From Bruges—to Paris—a benefice!" "You shall have it," replied the king, and in a few days presented him with a valuable living.

A QUAKER WOMAN'S SERMON.—"My dear friends, there are three things which I very much wonder at. The first is, that children should be so foolish as to throw stones, clubs, and brickbats up into fruit-trees to knock down fruit; if they let it alone, it would fall itself. The second is, that men should be so foolish as to go to war and kill each other; if let alone, they would die themselves. And the third and last thing that I wonder that young men should be so unwise as to go after the young women; if they would stay at home, the young women would come after them."

THRIFT AND PROSPERITY.—Micawber points a moral well worthy of consideration when he advises all who intend to prosper to spend less than they earn. We all know people who have gone on the reverse principle and have come to poverty and want, or, perhaps still further, to crime. On the other hand, prudence, economy, sobriety, will, with the blessing of Providence, make a family independent and contented, elements of all good citizenship and prosperity. Such be your lot and mine.—*Victorian.*

MUFFS were in use before the year 1700, made of leopard's skin.

SAGEY.—It doesn't take long for a man with a small mind to make it up.

THE road to ruin is always kept in good order; and those who travel it pay the expense.

It was Sydney Smith who retorted on someone who called him an every-day man: "Well, if I am an every-day man, you are a *weak* one."

It is supposed that the reason some people are so apt to be buried in thought is because they have so many grave ideas.

THE saying that "there is more pleasure in giving than receiving" is supposed to apply chiefly to "kicks, medicine, and advice."

A FRENCH widower says that when a Frenchman loses his wife he weeps for her as a duty, till the practice gets to be a habit, and finally becomes a pleasure.

"My son," said an old man, "beware of prejudices; they are like rats, and men's minds are like traps; prejudices creep in easily, but it is doubtful if they ever get out."

BOSTON has a Phiscognoscophography Society. The motto of the Phiscognoscophographickers is "Brevity is the soul of wit," and Phiscognoscophography is a specimen of wit. If the Phiscognoscophographicites were to start a paper called the *Phiscognoscophographer*, the editor would doubtless call his brief paragraphs "Phiscognoscophographicalities."

Or all women, she is most to be pitied who has a hesitating admirer, who boggles about popping the question. He is worse than a bold one. How perfectly satisfactory was the conduct of that brave old Puritan who rode up to the door of the house of the girl of his choice, and having desired her to be called out to him, said, without circumlocution: "Rachel, the Lord hath sent me to marry thee!" when the girl answered, with equal promptitude and devoutness: "The Lord's will be done!"

A FRENCH money-lender, complaining to the late Baron Rothschild that he had lent a nobleman ten thousand francs who had gone off to Constantinople without leaving any acknowledgment of the debt, the Baron said: "Well, write to him and ask him to send you the seventy thousand francs he owes you."—"But he only owes me ten," said the money-lender.—"Precisely," rejoined the Baron; "and he will write and tell you so, and thus you will get his acknowledgment."

THE MARTYRS.—Very near the Old Bailey, and almost within sight of Newgate, is Bartholomew's Hospital, where the poor receive gratuitous advice. An inscription on the wall near the portals of the hospital is as follows:—

"The noble army of martyrs praise Thee."

Within a few feet of this spot,

JOHN ROGERS,

JOHN BRADFORD,

JOHN PHILPOT,

And other servants of God, suffered death by fire, for the faith of Christ, in the years 1555,

1556, and 1557.

Near this place is erected a Church to the memory of the Martyrs."

GOODWIN'S COLD WATER SOAP.

None Genuine but GOODWIN'S.

2 lbs. OF THIS SOAP WILL DO AS MUCH
WASHING

AS

3 lbs. OF THE BEST OF ANY OTHER KIND.

Ask at your CO-OPERATIVE STORES for

Tins 6d., 1s., and 1s. 9d.
ASK FOR BROOK'S,
AND SEE YOU GET IT.



RECOMMENDED BY DR. HASSALL, M.D.
ANALYSED BY OTTO HEHNER, F.C.S.

AND BE SURE YOU GET IT.

"THE POPULAR BRAND."

Keen's

CELEBRATED FOR ITS UNEQUALLED FLAVOUR.

Mustard

Please ask for KEEN'S, and take no other.

Colour Good, Quality Excellent, Price Reasonable

W. OXLEY'S Super
Crochet Balls

For Hand or Machine

OXLEY'S

Patent

CORD

MENDINGS

"A Stitch in Time
— Saves Nine" —

"THE MILLION"
&

REELS

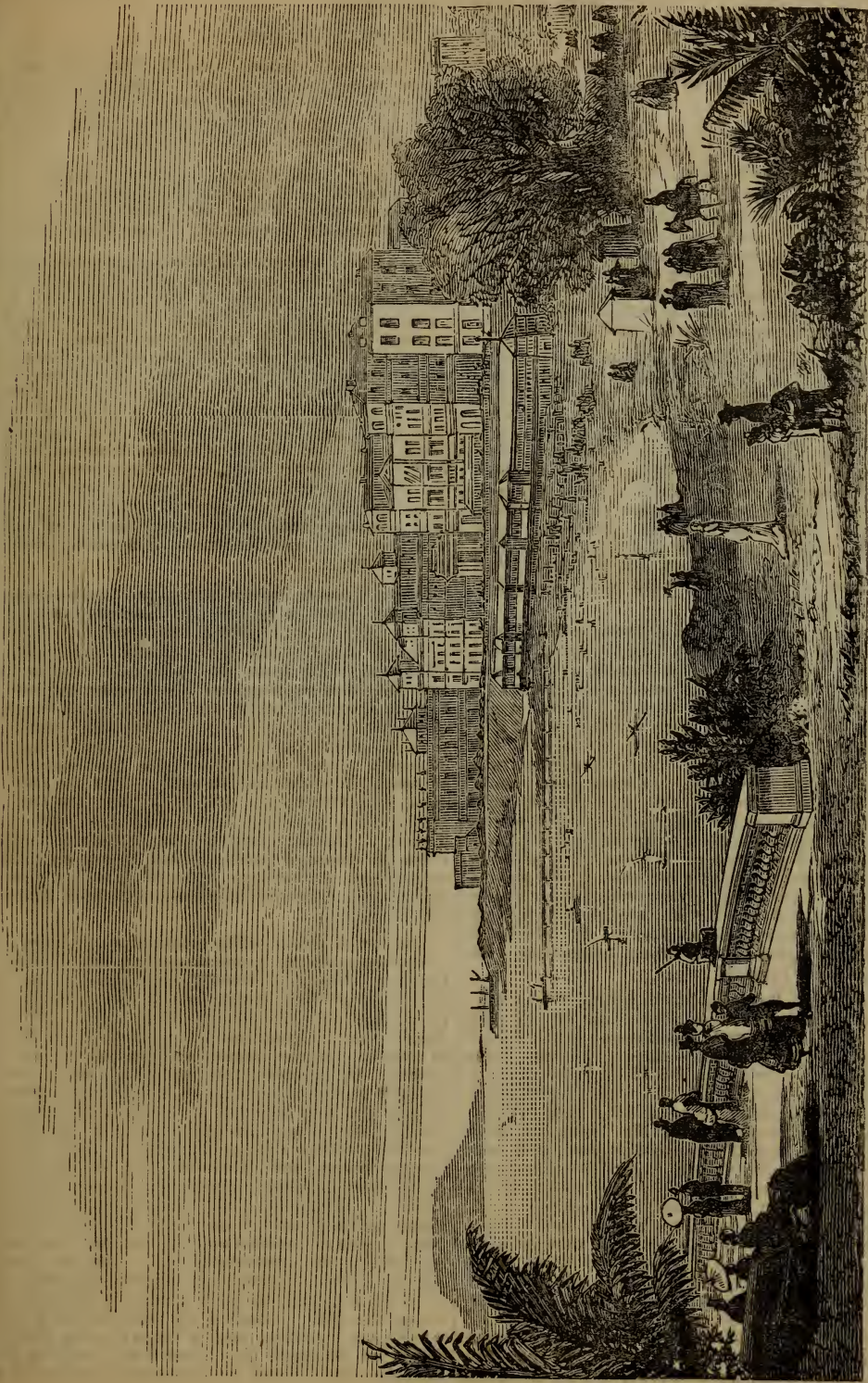
1000 Yards

OXLEY'S

Length Guaranteed

EVERY BODY'S MENDING

97 Great Ancoats MANCHESTER



ST. RAPHAEL, CANNES.

HEALTH TOPICS.

"Life is not to live, but to be well."—*Martial*.

THE mind ought sometimes to be amused, that it may the better return to thought, and to itself. *Phædrus*.

HEALTH is the greatest of all possessions, and it is a maxim with me, that a hale cobbler is a better man than a sick king.—*Bickerstaff*.

SOCRATES used to say that it was pleasant to grow old with good health and a good friend; and he might have reason. A man may be content to live while he is no trouble to himself or his friends, but after that it is hard if he be not content to die. I knew and esteemed a person abroad who used to say, "A man must be a mean wretch who desired to live after threescore years."—*Sir W. Temple*.

COURAGE.—In the average man, courage attends good health. Irregular habits, excessive eating and drinking, insufficient sleep, a badly ventilated dwelling place, will take the "edge" off most men, and make them entirely willing to join the army of followers rather than try to be leaders. The man who will get sleep enough, abundant fresh air and exercise, and nourishing food, and will confine himself to habits of sobriety, will find his body expanding, his digestion good, his brain clear, his heart light, and his spirits buoyant; and he will also find himself not disposed to be cast down by trifles, but ever fresh, energetic, hopeful, and courageous.

DR. HALL, writing in his *Journal of Health* on the subject of "Going to Bed," recommends: "In freezing winter time do it in a hurry, if there is no fire in the room, and there ought not to be unless you are an invalid. But if a person is not in good health, it is best to undress by a good fire, warm and dry the feet well, draw on the stockings again, run into the room without a fire, jump into bed, bundle up, with head and ears under cover for a minute or more, until you feel a little warmth; then uncover your head, next draw off your stockings, straighten out, turn over on your right side and go to sleep. If a sense of chilliness comes over you on getting into bed, it will always do you an injury; and its repetition increases the ill effects without having any tendency to harden you. Nature ever abhors violence. We are never shocked into good health. Hard usage makes no garments last longer."

ILL-HEALTH DUE TO IGNORANCE.—"The first wealth is health," wrote Emerson, and in this terse little sentence is concentrated the ethics and economy of sanitary science. Some years ago Gail Hamilton vigorously declared that "a woman of twenty should be as much ashamed of being dyspeptic as of being drunk," and not less radical was the address of Dr. Hunt, of New Jersey, at the Social Science Congress, who relegated physical disease to a similar place that would be assigned to defective morals. It is undoubtedly true that a large percentage of ill-health is due to lack of intelligence, and not to a lack of morality. It is also true that a large proportion of people do not even know what health is, in its true sense. Good health is a positive condition, not merely the negative one of being free from actual pain or disease. Good health is the inevitable result of true conditions, and, as it is the first wealth and the first requisite of success in every undertaking, these conditions deserve careful study and consideration.

"Few would believe," says M. Reveillé-Parise, "how far a little health, well managed, may be made to go." And Cicero says, "To use what we have, and to act in everything according to our strength—such is the rule of the sage."

NOR love, nor honour, wealth, nor power,
Can give the heart a cheerful hour
When health is lost. Be timely wise;
With health all taste of pleasure flies.—*Gay*.

PHYSICAL DEFECTS.—It is much more common than is generally thought for people to have some defect, either in physique or constitution, and to many an over-sensitive mind a perceptible defect in shape or build is the cause of much unhappiness. Of course it is only natural in any young person to regret a physical defect; but there is compensation in all things. It not unfrequently happens that one who is conscious of a defect is so thoroughly amiable in disposition, and pleasing in manners, that friends cease to be aware that such defect exists; while, on the contrary, those who have a considerable amount of beauty are vain, and seek to exact admiration from everyone, thus making themselves objectionable, if not ridiculous. After all, loveliness of character is the true beauty.

PURE AIR.—A fruitful source of heart-disease is the breathing of impure air, and thousands of people favour its occurrence by confining themselves to closely-shut, ill-ventilated rooms. The child who, fresh from his afternoon's ramble in the fields, last evening said his prayers dutifully, and lay down to sleep in a most Christian frame, this morning sits up in bed with his hair bristling with crossness, strikes at his nurse, and declares he won't say his prayers—that he don't want to be good. The simple difference is, that the child, having slept in a close box of a room, his brain all night fed by poison, is in a mild state of moral insanity. Delicate women remark that it takes them till eleven or twelve o'clock to get up their strength in a morning. Query: Do they sleep with closed windows and doors, and with heavy bed-curtains?

CATCHING COLD.—The origin of a cold may, in many instances, be traced to getting wet through. Clothes, when dry, are imperfect conductors of heat (says a writer in the *Family Physician*), and retain the natural warmth of the body. When they are wet evaporation takes place, much heat is consumed in the process, and the body becomes chilled. If, however, the heat thus lost is continually renewed by exercise, a cold is not taken. If you get wet through, it is better to keep in motion till you have an opportunity of changing your wet things than to stand still. It is better for you to walk home than to ride. If you keep on the move, probably no harm will come of your wetting. Sitting on a wet seat, or on the damp grass, often gives rise to cold. The heat of the body passes off rapidly, and there is no increased production to compensate for it. Another very common cause of cold is sitting in a draught. It is pleasant enough to sit in a current of cool air when the body is heated by exercise, but it is a dangerous practice, and a luxury that should never be indulged in. Even when there is no draught, cold air may be the starting-point of a cold.

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF SIXTY-FIVE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES,

Showing comparative results for 1882-83.

SOCIETIES.	1882.				1883.			
	No. of Members	Share Capital.	Sales for the Year.	Profit Realised.	No. of Members.	Share Capital.	Sales for the Year.	Profit Realised.
		£	£	£		£	£	£
Accrington and Church	4872	90675	180663	21475	5409	99705	199990	24398
Ashton-un-Lyne W'king Men's	1067	15323	29693	3914	1221	8561	34617	5139
Bacup Industrial	3020	61081	122590	18532	3059	63818	122225	21695
Barnsley British	7522	86972	215421	22881	8424	99100	253512	22979
Batley	2684	41991	98885	11525	2705	44292	94044	11628
Bingley	2091	34278	63488	5513	2123	35129	58485	5283
Blackburn, Grimshaw Park ..	867	13950	21799	2811	921	13612	24429	2598
Blaydon District	2726	40859	116778	15316	3305	47568	140330	16693
Bolton	9819	137705	254414	32482	10958	152746	295400	40905
Bradford	6550	78306	156000	16868	6803	74437	150837	12403
Carlisle	2409	22250	78834	7224	2626	24267	93158	7952
Chester-le-Street	2539	26302	99304	14350	2869	30046	112777	16866
Cleator Moor	3828	48803	137948	20956	3763	50793	130445	19030
Cleckheaton	2761	35655	69757	6833	3030	40435	79453	9612
Consett	1319	10334	42644	3621	1364	11059	47973	4605
Cramlington	1688	17180	68119	7391	1838	19637	78386	8704
Crook	2817	26599	129024	15211	3178	31225	143138	18447
Darlington	1368	6582	30780	2850	1557	7617	34429	3146
Derby	3738	66766	101905	7213	3947	70567	103440	9423
Dewsbury Pioneers	5293	81116	139549	13552	5213	81744	139176	14704
Doncaster	2143	10154	52399	2972	1830	11876	53710	3137
Droydsden	1574	10749	38350	4312	1661	13053	39856	4516
Dunfermline	2466	21363	77140	8508	2635	23337	82550	9169
Durham	2622	23722	73550	8837	2670	25445	75848	10979
Eccles Industrial & Provident.	3341	36764	95999	8824	3521	40663	105366	10915
Falsworth	3707	52577	104110	12853	3820	52174	113913	14805
Gateshead	5022	33039	225202	26642	5669	39303	248364	33047
Gloucester	3438	39825	78471	7197	3829	46591	89456	9071
Great Horton	1400	17012	36609	3279	1370	18593	37886	3637
Halifax	6946	143302	198946	17345	7136	137395	206058	18765
Hebden Bridge	1507	33297	44414	5170	1502	33180	44112	5855
Heckmondwike	5218	103373	159203	17467	5385	86092	151464	17038
Huddersfield, B. Road	7466	99336	201696	26353	7767	102846	208710	27157
Jarrow	1920	7863	64474	7902	1897	9610	63208	7577
Leeds Industrial	21508	191757	439218	40968	20248	209522	486784	50020
Leicester	6310	27342	127050	9223	6407	39449	113536	11914
Lenton and Nottingham	5040	24917	40651	380	5047	21298	29552	775
Littleborough	1514	40915	50969	6336	1585	41954	51938	6885
Macclesfield	2505	26465	59699	5275	2595	28121	63429	5685
Manchester and Salford Equit.	11887	119490	254125	22380	12259	125387	258935	22312
Mansfield	1147	15263	24444	937	1072	13630	18334	530
Morley	2891	27443	87101	9135	3007	28560	84589	9252
Mossley	2096	41936	80444	10595	2208	40849	84833	11632
Newbottle	1399	4334	41007	4981	1433	5826	40738	5133
Newcastle-on-Tyne	4602	32274	172490	20865	5585	44372	239877	32994
Oldham Equitable	6643	83979	210581	33013	7276	93984	235678	38471
Oldham Industrial	8222	75770	320335	44970	8297	80578	335672	51056
Over Darwen Industrial	3278	90388	92691	9032	3274	88343	97905	10141
Pendleton	3031	19757	76519	10066	3492	24232	86154	11470
Plymouth Mutual	6046	30406	114960	14027	6588	35347	125551	18399
Preston	2017	6747	42610	3221	2166	9860	48892	4474
Prestwich	1933	40111	52011	6839	1679	41776	50223	6643
Radcliffe and Pilkington	2818	33760	88814	11173	2956	35133	93782	11500
Ramsbottom	2464	73861	78875	9292	2509	79149	77231	10513
Rawtenstall	1451	28260	27280	4528	1223	28462	27790	2904
Rochdale Equitable Pioneers..	10894	315243	274627	32800	11050	326876	276457	36054
Scottish Wholesale	188	25091	1100589	23220	202	27950	1253154	28366
Seaton Delaval	1144	5330	52697	6221	1160	7399	53673	6995
Sheffield	4155	26205	80107	4889	3942	23300	70739	4104
Stacksteads	1300	29631	31213	4823	1264	27808	31213	4502
Stalybridge	2024	16232	51845	6332	2220	16870	58519	8852
Stockton-on-Tees	2160	13754	49395	4276	2376	14612	53663	4701
Sunderland	2841	18267	63291	7467	3429	23331	76909	10477
Wallsend	1772	26706	71841	9255	2028	33135	82064	10867
Wholesale (England)	628*	171939	4038238	49958	659*	186692	4546891	47885

* Representing 433,151 individual members.

HALIFAX PARISH CHURCH.



SELECTED POETRY.

"Take the sweet poetry of life away,
And what remains behind?"—*Wordsworth.*

LABOUR!

A BALLAD FOR OUR MINES AND MANUFACTORIES.

Fair work for fair wages!—it's all that we ask,
An Englishman loves what is fair,—
We'll never complain of the toil or the task,
If livelihood comes with the care;
Fair work for fair wages!—we hope nothing else
Of the mill, or the forge, or the soil,
For the rich man who buys, and the poor man who
sells,
Must pay and be paid for his toil!

Fair work for fair wages!—we know that the claim
Is just between master and man;
If the tables were turn'd we would serve him the
same,
And promise we will when we can!
We give to him industry, muscle, and thew,
And heartily work for his wealth;
So he will as honestly give what is due,
Fair wages for labour in health!

Enough for the day, and a bit to put by
Against illness, and slackness, and age;
For change and misfortune are ever too nigh
Alike to the fool and the sage;
But the fool in his harvest will wanton and waste,
Forgetting the winter once more,
While true British wisdom will timely make haste
And save for the "basket and store!"

Martin F. Tupper, Esq., D.C.L., F.R.S.

NO SURRENDER!

Ever constant, ever true,
Let the word be, No surrender;
Boldly dare and greatly do!
This shall bring us bravely through—
No surrender, No surrender!
And though Fortune's smiles be few,
Hope is always springing new,
Still inspiring me and you
With a magic—No surrender!

Nail the colours to the mast,
Shouting gladly, No surrender!
Troubles near are all but past—
Serve them as you did the last—
No surrender, No surrender!
Though the skies be overcast,
And upon the sleety blast
Disappointments gather fast,
Beat them off with—No surrender!

Constant and courageous still,
Mind, the word is—No surrender;
Battle, though it be uphill,
Stagger not at seeming ill—
No surrender, No surrender!
Hope—and thus your hope fulfil—
There's a way where there's a will,
And the way all cares to kill
Is to give them—No surrender!

Martin F. Tupper, Esq., D.C.L., F.R.S.

HURRAH FOR THE MEN WHO WORK!

Hurrah for the men who work!
Whatever may be their trade;
Hurrah for the men who wield the pen,
And they who use the spade!
Who earn their daily bread
By the sweat of an honest brow;
Hurrah for the men who dig and delve,
And those who reap and plough!

Hurrah for the sturdy arm!
Hurrah for the steady will!
Hurrah for the worker's strength!
Hurrah for the worker's skill!
Hurrah for the arm that guides the plough,
And the hand that drives the quill!
Hurrah for the noble workers!
Hurrah for the young and old!
The men of worth all over the earth—
Hurrah for the workers bold!

Hurrah for the men that work,
And the trade that suits them best!
Hurrah for the six days' labour,
And the one of blessed rest!
Hurrah for the open heart!
Hurrah for the noble aim!
Hurrah for a quiet home!
Hurrah for an honest name!

Hurrah for the men who strive!
Hurrah for the men who save!
Who sit not down to sigh,
But struggle like the brave;
Hurrah for the men who earn their bread,
And will not stoop to *crave*!
Hurrah for the honest workers!
Hurrah for the young and old!
The men of worth all over the earth—
Hurrah for the workers bold!

THE PEASANTRY OF ENGLAND.

The peasantry of England,
The merry hearts and free;
The sword may boast a braver band,
But give the scythe to me.
Give me the frame of industry,
Worth all your classic tomes;
God guard the English peasantry,
And bless their happy homes.

The sinews of old England,
The bulwark of the soil,
How much we owe each manly hand,
Thus fearless of its toil!
Oh! he who loves the harvest free
Will sing where'er he roams—
God bless the English peasantry,
And give them happy homes.

God speed the plough of England,
We'll hail thee with three cheers;
And here's to those whose labour planned
The all which life endears.
May still the wealth of industry
Be seen where'er man roams;
A cheer for England's peasantry,
God send them happy homes.

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF CO-OPERATION IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Compiled from the Registrar's Reports, showing the Financial Progress and Position of the Co-operative Movement from 1878 to 1882, the last year for which the Returns are published.

N.B.—The figures for England include the Returns for Wales.

	1878.		1879.		1880.		1881.*		1882.	
	England.	Scotland.	England.	Scotland.	England.	Scotland.	England.	Scotland.	England.	Scotland.
1. Societies—										
(a) Registered to the end of the year	2 124	....	2,164	....	2,217	....	2,267	....	2,319	....
(b) Dissolved during the year	48	15	62	not stated	32	2	33	4	24	10
* (c) Existing at the end of the year	1,069	276	1,047	....	1,056	272	1,153	277	1,053	282
(d) Neglecting to make returns	67	54	106	not stated	62	38	194	17	91	14
(e) Registered during the year	48	4	40	not stated	53	14	51	8	52	14
(f) Making returns to which the following figures apply	968	218	1937	232	953	224	805	237	562	245
2. Members at the end of each year	490,584	70,119	594,117	68,967	526,686	76,855	515,995	85,439	572,610	87,700
3. Capital at the end of each year—										
(a) Share	£ 15,464,855	£ 381,628	£ 5,374,179	£ 373,728	£ 5,806,545	£ 417,726	£ 5,041,717	£ 473,633	£ 6,928,772	£ 494,735
(b) Loan	945,570	180,268	1,324,970	171,173	1,124,795	216,395	1,142,203	277,428	1,280,949	313,953
4. Goods sold during the year	18,461,753	2,666,565	17,806,037	2,549,561	20,129,217	3,102,460	19,957,275	3,496,137	22,857,434	3,733,823
5. Stock-in-Trade at the end of each year	2,281,898	322,934	2,486,704	370,510	2,512,039	366,793	2,349,607	445,848	2,859,286	462,424
6. Investments other than trade at end of year .....	....	....	....	....	3,226,370	203,567	3,661,593	322,422	3,911,693	356,196
7. Trade charges, including dividend and interest on capital during the year	1,306,804	178,478	1,345,308	182,450	1,285,875	142,478	1,214,331	171,870	1,451,648	182,585
8. Interest and profit on investments .....	....	....	....	....	147,289	17,407	93,830	22,991	103,860	27,330
9. Net profits realised during the year	1,565,497	252,416	1,691,362	258,152	1,145,218	268,196	1,333,513	303,733	1,788,301	332,504
Less loss .....	....	....	....	....	....	1,357	16,940	95	7,709	1,072
10. Applied for educational purposes .....	....	....	....	....	13,262	648	12,286	459	14,039	601

* Computed, but the numbers are only approximately correct, from the imperfection of the returns. In 1881 the number for England is taken from a computation by Mr. Nuttall; for Scotland, see Report of Registrar, p. 67. In 1882 the numbers are taken from the Registrar's statement, which professes to be complete.

† Corrected by amending an accidental error in casting.

‡ Corrected by adding £17,657 Share Capital and £273,021 Loan Capital of the Co-operative Wholesale Society, accidentally omitted.

§ See explanation of the apparent falling off in profit in the remarks on the Registrar's Report in the Appendix to the Congress Report for 1882, p. 93.

¶ Two removed from Registrar as irregularly dissolved.

HINTS FOR HOUSEWIVES.

Fish may be scaled much more easily if dipped for an instant in boiling water.

Sponging the head frequently with sage tea will prevent the hair falling out.

To make mucilage, take equal parts of gum tragacanth and gum arabic, with sufficient water to dissolve.

Green blinds that have faded may be made to look like new by oiling over with a brushing of linseed oil.

To remove tar from the hands, rub with the outside of fresh orange or lemon peel, and wipe dry immediately.

Tough meat may be made as tender as any by the addition of a little vinegar to the water when it is put on to boil.

Statistics of a late feather sale show that 9,700 herons and 15,574 humming-birds must have been killed to furnish the supply.

Carpets should be thoroughly beaten on the wrong side first, and then on the right, after which spots may be removed by the use of ox gall or ammonia and water.

If mixed properly, good starch will make linen as stiff as can be desired, although the secret of success lies as much in the efficiency of the ironer as of the starcher. Borax and candle simply help to give a gloss to the surface of the linen; they do not make the starch stiffer.

TO CLEAN FURNITURE.—Furniture can be cleaned with kerosene oil, but must be wiped off well. White spots on varnished wood are removed by rubbing with a flannel wet in camphene or kerosene. Dull varnish is brightened by rubbing with a flannel wet with strong alcohol, which dissolves a trifle of the gum of the old varnish and gives a fresh surface.

LININGS FOR NEEDLE-CASES.—It is the commonest thing in the world for housewives to stick their needles into a strip of flannel for the purpose of preserving them from rust. This is a mistake. Nowadays flannel is oftener than not finished with a dressing of sulphur, and this produces on steel the very evil it is intended to prevent. In order to keep needles bright, stick them in linen, or in flannel which has been washed and dried, but never in new flannel.

Before paint or calcimine is applied to walls, every crevice should be filled with plaster or cement. For the calcimine, put a quarter of a pound of white glue in cold water over night, and heat gradually in the morning until dissolved. Mix eight pounds of whiting with hot water, add the dissolved glue, and stir together, adding warm water until about the consistency of thick cream. Use a calcimine brush, and finish as you go along. If skim milk is used instead of water, the glue may be omitted.

TO DESTROY INSECT PESTS.—It is an undisputed fact that if powdered borax be scattered freely where the cockroach has found a hiding place, it will not only prevent its remaining, but will destroy it. In the dark and sometimes damp closets, under sinks and wash-basins, they sometimes make their appearance, and it is a good practice to once or twice a year scatter a little of this powder in such places. Nothing but persistent care, and absolute unvarying neatness about closets, cupboards, and cellar stairs, will prevent insects of various kinds from finding agreeable homes.

Moths can be kept out of garments by wrapping them in solid coloured calico.

Black ornaments may be mended with shellac. Smoking the joint renders it black.

Smoked fish is not an easily-digested food. The process of smoking, while it preserves the fish, lessens its digestibility.

To keep ice from windows, take a sponge or ordinary paint brush, and rub over the glass once or twice with a little cold alcohol.

To remove mildew, rub the spots well with soft soap, then cover with a mixture of soap and powdered chalk, and lay upon the grass.

If the brass top of a kerosene lamp has come off, it may be repaired with plaster of Paris wet with a little water, and will be as strong as ever.

Every housewife ought to feel that she is of too much consequence in her family to be laid aside for a day, and she owes it to those who love her to take the best possible care of herself.

Someone who professes to know says that heavy cotton stockings are more effectual in keeping the feet warm than are worsted ones, as the latter retain moisture and keep the feet damp, while cotton stockings allow the moisture to evaporate.

The French polish most generally employed is a simple solution of pale shellac in either methylated spirits or wood naphtha. A little copal varnish or mastic is sometimes added, to make the polish tougher. In one pint of wood naphtha dissolve $5\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of pale shellac.

TO RENOVATE CRAPE.—Crape may be renovated by thoroughly brushing all dust from the material, sprinkling with alcohol, and rolling with a newspaper, commencing with the paper and crape together, that the paper may be between every portion of the material; allow it to remain in the roll until perfectly dry.

TO RENOVATE SILKS.—Sponge faded silk with warm water and soap, then rub them with a dry cloth on a flat board; afterward iron them on the inside with a smoothing-iron. Old black silk may be improved by sponging them with spirits. In this case the ironing may be done on the right side, thin paper being spread over to prevent glazing.

To remove milk-stains from *black* silk velvet sponge it with a teaspoonful of spirits of ammonia mixed with two tablespoonfuls of boiling water; or use benzine, sold by all chemists. For *coloured* velvet, benzine is the only safe remedy. To restore the pile, hold the velvet, pile downwards, over a basin of boiling water, while another person passes a hot iron over the wrong side of the velvet.

TO COOK KIPPED HERRINGS.—Put the herrings, skin downwards, with a little boiling water, into a frying pan, which cover with a plate, and keep on the range for five or six minutes. On no account must the pan boil. The herrings will get thoroughly hot through at a low heat. When done, put them on a hot dish, pass a bit of butter over, and serve immediately. Some persons like a little of the liquor in which the fish was cooked served with them. When broiled, kippered herrings, unless very carefully done, are dry. They should be put, skin downwards, on the gridiron over a very slow fire, and have a bit of butter, tied in muslin, passed several times over the upper side.

MATRIMONIAL MATTERS.

THE following old recipe for the choice of a wife seems a very good one:—

As much of beauty as preserves affection,
Of modest diffidence as claims protection;
A docile mind subservient to correction,
A temper led by reason and reflection,
And every passion kept in due subjection;
Just faults enough to keep her from perfection;
Find this, my friend, and then make your selection.

LOVER AND HUSBAND.—Perhaps there is no more painful time in a woman's life than the time of transition when the assiduous lover is passing into the matter-of-fact husband, and the wooer is gradually changing into the master. Women, who are so much more sensitive than men, more sentimental, too, and less content to trust in silence to an undemonstrative affection, are for the most part happy only while they are being made love to. It is not enough to be loved; they want to be told so twenty times a day, and to have the harmonies of life enriched by a crowd of "occasional notes," embroidering the solid substance by which they live. Men, on the contrary, get tired of making love. When they have wooed and won, they are content to be quiet, and to take all the rest for granted. They are not cold, however, because they are secure; and to most—and those the best—practical kindness is better than flattery; security ranks before excitement and hysteria, and life passed in serene friendship, fearing no evil, knowing no break, and needing no praising, is better than life passed in a perpetual turmoil of passion, where there are scenes and tears, and doubt and broken hearts, if there are not endless courtship and fatiguing demonstrations.

A CHAPTER ON THE NEWLY MARRIED.—After the honeymoon is over, in which each lives in the seventh heaven of bliss, and is blind to all outward surroundings, there comes a day when the mere matter-of-fact duties begin, and they settle down to the realities of life. The habits, the manners, and the tempers are things that neither knows nothing about in the other, and that which was long concealed in an engagement for months is quickly revealed in the close relationship of married life. Some little habit that the bachelor or maiden has formed rasps to rawness the nerves of the other, and the determinations on either side to break the other of the fault only chafes and frets both without attaining the object. She has always found her "I wills" and "I won'ts" the law and the gospel, and ten chances to one Charlie yields to her imperial highness, and is for ever after a henpecked husband. But if that same Charlie is wise, and can convince his "little wife" without wounding her, he has for ever won not only her heart, but her judgment, and she looks up to and respects him for his firmness. It is very seldom the case that the first months of married life are the happiest, and it takes a big stock of love and good sense to launch a couple over the breakers into a smooth, open, matrimonial sea. The faults that are discovered, the weaknesses that are shown, the foibles that are betrayed, can only be met with forbearance, if a pair hope for a blissful future. Then every after year confirms their oneness of heart, of sympathy, and of purpose, and any couple of this kind long married will tell you they are happier after all those years than they were the day they were married.

"**BEAUTY**," says Lord Kaimes, "is a dangerous property, tending to corrupt the mind of the wife, though it soon loses its influence over the husband. A figure agreeable and engaging, which inspires affection without the ebriety of love, is a much safer choice. The graces lose not their influence like beauty. At the end of thirty years a virtuous woman, who makes an agreeable companion, charms her husband more than at first. The comparison of love to fire holds good in one respect, that the fiercer it burns the sooner it is extinguished."

THE HUSBAND'S OPPORTUNITY.—It is doubtful whether the male head of a family often appreciates the opportunity he has for diffusing sunshine at home, or comprehends how much of gloom he can bring with him in a troubled face and moody temper from the office or the street. The house mother is within four walls from morning till dinner time, with few exceptions, and must bear the worriments of fretful children, inefficient servants, weak nerves, and unexpected callers. And she must do this day after day, with monotonous regularity. The husband goes out from the petty details of home care. He meets friends. He feels the excitement of business competition. He has the bracing influence of the outdoor walk or ride. If he will come home cheerful and buoyant, his presence is like a refreshing breeze. He has it in his power to brighten the household life, and add to the general happiness in a way that no man has the right to forget or neglect.

GET MARRIED.—We really have faith in early marriages. Get married, young man, just as soon after your maturity as you find yourself capable of supporting a wife modestly and frugally. Never wait till you become rich; for, oh! the sad change that may come over the freshness of your heart before that time. And then there are habits, opinions, associations, all of which, becoming a fixed portion of your nature, may make you a wiser man, perhaps, but will diminish just so much the unspeakable beatitude of wedded love to a young spirit. No; never wait till you get rich, for there is a something earthly in the pursuit of wealth even, something so full of the schemes and artifices of the day that the romance of love is crushed out of odorous being, and nought is left but the mere appetite of our animal nature. The sentiment is gone, past all recovery. Marriage is still the same; but, alas! we have changed with time and custom; and though we may still enjoy it, we cannot find in it that chivalric disinterestedness, that absorbing sense of unalloyed happiness which belongs only to the union of two young hearts, unsoiled by contact with the world. Yes, get married, young woman; never pause because he is not handsome. He may be good, and that is much better. Few handsome men are good for much, except to break wives' hearts with jealousy, and fail in business, because too much tempted to attend to it assiduously. Never refuse him because he is not wealthy. It is far more independent for you to reflect that you have assisted to earn your affluence when it comes, and that it cannot be said your husband purchased you with his means, and, consequently, has no special right to consider you entitled to any more than your exactly legal share of his possession. It is far wiser to wed a true man than a mere pocket-book—for the one is full of love, and the other of illusory promises. Let Cupid be your counsellor, young woman, and not cupidity.



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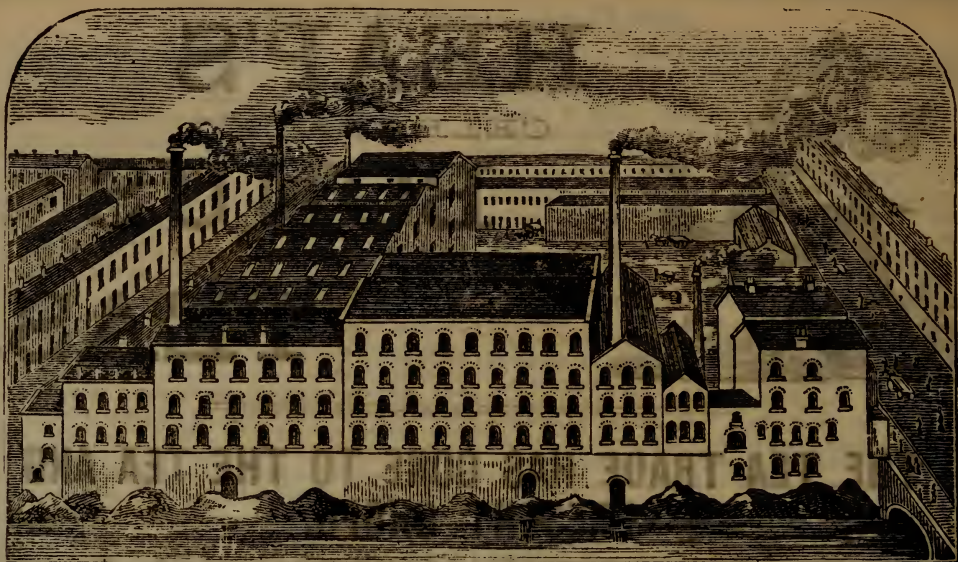
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NETLEY ABBEY.

CO-OPERATIVE CHRONOLOGY:

A Record of Events interesting to the general co-operative body, from the Congress of 1883 to that of 1884.

- 1883
- May 14. Annual Congress opened at Edinburgh. Inaugural address by the Right Hon. W. E. Baxter, M.P. Co-operative exhibition opened by Professor Archer.
17. Death of Mr. Thomas Earle, for many years connected with the Kilmarnock Co-operative Society, and chairman of the Ayrshire Co-operative Conference.
18. Hoist accident at the Gloucester Co-operative Stores, causing the death of Mr. Stafford, manager of a department.
22. Decease, after a long and severe illness, of Mr. Charles Camp, aged 50, for many years one of the auditors of Ripley Co-operative Society.
23. Presentation to Mr. and Mrs. B. Jones, of London, by members of the Co-operative Instruction Class.
- June 1. Presentation to Mr. Docherty, manager of No. 3 Branch of City of Perth Co-operative Society, on the occasion of his removing to Edinburgh.
16. Annual excursion of the Kilbarchan Co-operative Society, and demonstration at Rothesay.
21. Death of Mr. Joseph Smith, aged 42, assistant secretary to the Central Board. His decease was much lamented throughout the movement.
23. Excursion of the Woolwich Arsenal Co-operative Society to Windsor; 1,700 members and friends present.
30. Annual picnic of the Manchester and Salford Equitable Co-operative Society to Dunham Park; 2,000 people, occupying 63 omnibuses, took part.
- July 4. Opening of new stores by Maryport Co-operative Society; grand celebration; cost, about £3,200.
10. Faversham Co-operative Society: Employés' trip to Hastings.
13. Burnley Co-operative Society's annual trip to Liverpool.
14. Second annual excursion of co-operative societies in the Erewash Valley (including Ripley, Langley Mill, Long Eaton, &c.) to Grimsby and Cleethorpes.
- Aug. 4. Annual tea and gala of the Jarrow Co-operative Society; 2,000 people present.
6. Employés of Manchester Wholesale held their annual "outing" and athletic sports at Alton Towers, Staffordshire.
11. Members of Tring Co-operative Society held their annual picnic.
18. Memorial stone of new stores for Grays (Essex) Co-operative Society laid by Lloyd Jones, Esq.
25. Ossett Co-operative Society (Yorkshire): Foundation stone laying by Mr. Eli Simpson; new stores to cost £4,500. Laying foundation stone of new stores for Dalmellington Co-operative Society by Mr. W. Maxwell, chairman of Scottish Wholesale; grand demonstration.
- Sept. 1. Scottish Wholesale Society's employés' annual excursions: Glasgow employés to Dunoon, by steamboat; Dundee employés to Glenfay.
8. West End Shoe Works, Leicester (Wholesale Society): Workpeople's trip to Manchester.
- 1883.
- Oct. 3. Jubilee of Arbroath Co-operative Society; successful and interesting celebration.
27. Presentation of prizes in connection with science classes at Bury (Lanc.) Co-op. Society, by R. N. Phillips, Esq., M.P.
30. Presentation to the original members of the Dumbarton Co-operative Society.
- Nov. 15. Daring burglary at the Leslie and Prinlaws Co-operative Society; thieves ultimately captured.
24. Opening of Burradon branch of Cramlington Co-operative Society.
- Dec. 1. Twenty-first anniversary of the Higher Hurst Co-operative Society celebrated.
8. Majority celebration of the Hyde Co-operative Society; successful gathering.
14. Presentation at Manchester to Mr. Wm. Nuttall, prior to his leaving England to manage a co-operative association at Melbourne, Australia.
15. Opening of new store extensions in Dale Street, by Todmorden Co-op. Society.
22. "Coming of age" of Brixton Co-operative Society; very successful celebration.
27. Departure of Mr. W. Nuttall to Australia in the "Lusitania."
- 1884.
- Jan. 7. Death of Mr. John Gleave, thirteen years secretary to the Runcorn Co-op. Society.
8. Presentation to Mr. Barnett by the employés of the Macclesfield Co-operative Society, on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of his services as manager.
12. Complimentary tea to Mr. J. C. Gray, at Hebden Bridge, in honour of his appointment as assistant secretary to the Central Board.
- Feb. 4. Death of Dr. Travis, for nearly half-a-century an earnest and faithful worker in the co-operative movement, aged 77.
16. Opening of new branch at Lee Mount, in connection with Halifax Co-op. Society. Presentation at Durham to Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Bailey, of Newcastle.
23. Interesting presentations to Messrs. T. Haselden and J. Holt, of the Earlestown Co-operative Society, in recognition of long and valuable services.
- Mar. 4. Memorial stone of Leicester new stores laid by Mr. B. Hemmings.
8. Ravensthorpe Self-Help Co-op. Society: Opening fine new stores; total cost, nearly £8,000.
- April 26. Presentation of an illuminated address to Mr. Hodgson Pratt, by Guild of Co-operators.
- May 10. Halifax Co-operative Society: Presentation of gold watches, &c., to Mr. and Mrs. Jackson.
17. Purse of gold presented to Mr. Borrowman by Scotch co-operators.
24. Grand demonstration, in connection with opening of new premises, by City of Perth Co-operative Society.
31. Opening of extensions at West End Shoe Works, Leicester.
- June 1. Congress opened at Derby. Inaugural address by Sedley Taylor, Esq. (Cambridge University). Exhibition of co-operative manufactures opened by A. Buchanan, Esq., J.P. (Derby.)

GOLDEN THOUGHTS BY GREAT THINKERS.

Go to the ant, thou sluggard, learn to live,
And by her busy ways reform thy own.

—*Smart.*

The worst of slaves is he whom passion rules.—
H. Brooke.

No thoroughly occupied man was ever yet
miserable.—*Landor.*

Those who school others oft should school
themselves.—*Shakspeare.*

Labour rids us of three great evils—irksome-
ness, vice, and poverty.—*Voltaire.*

To be poor, and to seem poor, is a certain
method never to rise.—*Goldsmith.*

Nature has thrown a veil of modest beauty over
maidenhood and moss roses.—*Willis.*

Knowledge is the treasure, but judgment the
treasurer, of a wise man.—*William Penn.*

A hundred men make an encampment; one
woman makes a home.—*From the Hindoo.*

The way to gain a good reputation is to en-
deavour to be what you desire to appear.—
Socrates.

He who receives a good turn should never
forget it; he who does one should never remem-
ber it.—*Chanon.*

It is not a lucky word this same impossible: no
good comes of those that have it so often in their
mouths.—*Carlyle.*

Love, that has nothing but beauty to keep it
in good health, is short-lived, and apt to have
ague fits.—*Erasmus.*

Coolness, and absence of heat and haste,
indicate fine qualities. A gentleman makes no
noise; a lady is serene.—*Emerson.*

Ambition often puts men upon doing the
meanest offices; so climbing is performed in the
same posture with creeping.—*Swift.*

No man can possibly improve in any company
for which he has not respect enough to be under
some degree of restraint.—*Chesterfield.*

An unjust accusation is like a barbed arrow,
which must be drawn backward with horrible
anguish, or else will be your destruction.—*Taylor.*

If a man empties his purse into his head, no
man can take it away from him. An investment
in knowledge always pays the best interest.—
Franklin.

Good nature and evenness of temper will give
you an easy companion for life; virtue and good
sense an agreeable friend; love and constancy a
good wife or husband.—*Addison.*

The most censorious are generally the least
judicious, who, having nothing to recommend
themselves, will be finding fault with others. No
man envies the merit of another who has enough
of his own.—*Rule of Life.*

A sceptical young man one day, conversing
with the celebrated Dr. Parr, observed that he
would believe nothing which he could not under-
stand. "Then, young man, your creed will be
the shortest of any man I know."

There are no persons more solicitous about the
preservation of rank than those who have no
rank at all. Observe the humours of a country
christening, and you will find no court in
Christendom so ceremonious as the quality of
Brentford.—*Shenstone.*

Envy's memory is nothing but a row of hooks
to hang up grudges on. Some people's sensibility
is a mere bundle of aversions, and you hear them
display and parade it, not in recounting the things
they are attached to, but in telling you how many
things and persons they cannot bear.—*John Foster.*

Base envy withers at another's joy,
And hates the excellence it cannot reach.

—*Thompson.*

God hath yoked to guilt her pale tormentor,
misery.—*Bryant.*

No hope so bright but is the beginning of its
own fulfilment.—*Emerson.*

The truly wise man should have no keeper of
his secret but himself.—*Guizot.*

Tastes consist in the power of judging; genius
in the power of executing.—*Blair.*

After his blood, that which a man can next give
out of himself is a tear.—*Lamartine.*

The best sort of revenge is not to be like him
who did the injury.—*Marcus Antonius.*

If you would not have affliction visit you twice,
listen at once to what it teaches.—*Burgh.*

When a man resists sin on human motives only,
he will not hold out long.—*Bishop Wilson.*

Fire and sword are but slow engines of destruc-
tion in comparison with the babblers.—*Steele.*

Ah, how unjust to nature and himself is a
thoughtless, thankless, inconsistent man.—*Young.*

The actions of men are like the index of a book;
they point out what is most remarkable in them.—
Addison.

The man who cannot blush, and has no feelings
of fear, has reached the acme of impudence.—
Menander.

There is no dispute managed without passion,
and yet there is scarce a dispute worth a passion.—
Sherlock.

He who observes the speaker more than the
sound of words will seldom meet with disappoint-
ments.—*Lavater.*

Receive no satisfaction for premeditated im-
pertinence; forget, forgive it, but keep him
inexorably at a distance who offered it.—*Lavater.*

Whatever difference there may appear to be in
men's fortunes, there is still a certain compensa-
tion of good and ill in all that makes them equal.—
Chanon.

A moderate self-confidence is the foundation
of true manliness of character, and the source
whence have issued most of the noblest enter-
prises in the world's history.

If a man does not make new acquaintances as
he advances through life, he will soon find him-
self left alone. A man should keep his friendship
in constant repair.—*Johnson.*

Adversity exasperates fools, dejects cowards,
draws out the faculties of the wise and indus-
trious, puts the modest to the necessity of trying
their skill, awes the opulent, and makes the idle
industrious.—*Coleridge.*

Of all vanities and fopperies, the vanity of high
birth is the greatest. True nobility is derived
from virtue, not from birth. Titles, indeed, may
be purchased, but virtue is the only coin that
makes the bargain valid.—*Burton.*

There is no virtue that adds so noble a charm
to the finest traits of beauty as that which exerts
itself in watching over the tranquillity of an aged
parent. There are no tears that give so rich and
sweet a lustre to the check of innocence as the
tears of filial sorrow.—*St. Julian.*

Such is the encouragement given to flattery, in
the present times, that it is made to sit in the
parlour, while honesty is turned out of doors.
Flattery is never so agreeable as to our blind
side; commend a fool for his wit or a knave for
his honesty, and they will receive you into their
bosom.—*Fielding.*

CHRISTMAS COOKERY.

CHILDREN'S PLUM PUDDING.—6oz. finely-grated bread, 6oz. currants, 6oz. sugar, six eggs, six apples, some lemon-peel and nutmeg; let it boil three hours. Eat with sweet sauce.

STUFFING FOR A TURKEY OR CHICKEN.—Take some bread-crumbs and turn on just hot water enough to moisten them; put in a piece of butter, not melted, the size of a hen's egg, add a spoonful of pulverised sage, a teaspoonful of ground pepper, and a teaspoonful of salt; mix thoroughly and stuff your bird.

CHRISTMAS OR WEDDING CAKE.—2lb. best sultanas, 3lb. currants, 1½lb. powdered white sugar, 1½lb. fresh butter, 1½lb. flour, twelve eggs, a gill of noyau, two table-spoonfuls of orange-flower water, 1lb. candied peel. Beat the butter to a cream, work in the sugar, next add the yolks of the eggs (one at a time), next the flour, then the noyau and orange-flower water. Beat the whites of the twelve eggs to a froth, add to the mixture; after thoroughly beating it with the hand, add the fruit. Butter a tin, line it with three thicknesses of buttered paper, pour in the cake, and bake in a moderate oven five hours.

TO BAKE A TURKEY.—Let the turkey be picked, singed, washed, and wiped, inside and out; joint only to the first joints in the legs; cut a dozen small gashes in the fleshy parts of the turkey, and press one whole oyster in each gash; then close the skin and flesh over each oyster as tightly as possible; stuff the turkey, leaving a little room for the turkey to swell. When stuffed, sew it up tightly, rub over lightly with flour, sprinkle a little salt and pepper on it, put some water in your dripping-pan, put in the turkey, baste it often with its own dripping, bake to a nice brown; thicken your gravy with a little flour and water. Be sure and keep the bottom of the dripping-pan covered with water, or it will burn the gravy and make it bitter.

MARbled GOOSE.—Take a fine mellow ox-tongue out of pickle, cut off the root and horny part at the tip, wipe dry, and boil till it is quite tender; then peel it, cut a deep slit in its whole length, and lay a fair proportion of the following mixture within it:—Mace, ½oz.; nutmeg, ½oz.; cloves, ½oz.; salt, two table-spoonfuls; and twelve Spanish olives. The olives should be stoned, and all the ingredients well pounded and mixed together. Next take a barn-door fowl and a good large goose, and bone them. Lay the tongue inside the fowl, rub the latter outside with the seasoning, and having ready some slices of ham divested of the rind, wrap them tightly round the fowl; put these inside the goose, with the remainder of the seasoning, sew it up, and make all secure and in natural shape with a piece of new linen and tape. Put it in an earthen pan or jar just large enough to hold it, with plenty of clarified butter, and bake it two hours and a half in a slow oven; then take it out, and when cold take out the goose and set it in a sieve; take off the butter and hard fat, which put by the fire to melt, adding, if required, more clarified butter. Wash and wipe out the pan, put the bird again into it, and take care that it is well covered with the warm butter; then tie the jar down with bladder and leather. It will keep thus for a long time. When wanted for the table, the jar should be placed in a tub of hot water so as to melt the butter, the goose then can be taken out, the cloth taken off it, and sent to table cold. A most delicious dish for breakfast, suppers, picnics, &c.

CREAM PIE (FINE).—½lb. butter, four eggs, sugar, salt, and nutmeg to your taste, and two table-spoonfuls of arrowroot. Wet with cold milk; pour it on a quart of boiling milk, and stir the whole together. To be baked in a deep dish.

LEMON MINCE PIES.—Boil four lemons until quite soft, beat the pulp and rind very fine, add 1lb. currants, 1lb. loaf sugar, 1lb. beef suet, chopped fine. These pies are exceedingly rich; this quantity will make four large pies. The currants should be well washed and dried before they are used.

CHRISTMAS PUDDING.—2lb. bread-crumbs, just wetted with cold milk, fifteen eggs, 4½lb. plums when stoned, 5lb. currants, 1½lb. candied peel, 2lb. sugar, 3lb. suet, 2lb. flour, one nutmeg, a little ginger, 4oz. allspice, made into six puddings, boiled first ten hours; after, two or three hours, according to size.

CHICKEN AND HAM PIE.—Cut two chickens into joints, season them with salt, pepper, and cayenne, a little powdered mace, and a table-spoonful of chopped mushrooms; then make balls of forcemeat and the hard-boiled yolks of eggs, and lay them in the dish between the joints of chicken, with a few slices of lean ham in between, and add a little water with a mushroom boiled in it; cover with puff-paste, and bake.

SMALL RICE CAKES.—Beat and mix well together four eggs properly whisked, and ½lb. fine sifted sugar; pour to them, by degrees, ½lb. clarified butter, as little warmed as possible; stir lightly in with these 4oz. dry sifted flour; beat the mixture for about ten minutes; put it into small buttered patty-tins, and bake the cakes a quarter of an hour in a moderate oven. They should be flavoured with the grated rind of a small lemon, with pounded mace or cinnamon.

STEWED APPLES.—Peel and core six apples, put the cores and parings into a quart of water, and simmer gently. Strain off, and pour the liquid over the apples, adding the juice of half a lemon, and 3oz. of white sugar. Boil gently till the apples are quite tender, then turn out into a basin, and beat up with a fork, gradually adding about a teacupful of cream. When the whole is about the consistency of cream, pile up in a glass dish, and put away in a cool place. Whipped cream or the whites of eggs, well whisked, may be put over the top before serving.

EXCELLENT MINCEMEAT.—Chop finely 2lb. beef suet; boil gently, but not too much, 2lb. underside of a rump of beef, and chop it finely; peel and chop also 2lb. russet apples; stone and chop 1lb. Valencia raisins, and wash and dry 3lb. currants; mince the thin peel of two lemons, 4oz. candied orange peel, the same of candied lemon peel, and 2oz. citron; mix the suet, beef, apples, raisins, and currants; then add the peels, with ½lb. powdered loaf sugar, a teaspoonful of salt, ½oz. pounded mace, ½oz. pounded cloves, and half a nutmeg, grated. When all these have been well mixed, squeeze in the juice of the two lemons, and add half a pint of brandy, after which mix into a mass. The art of making this mincemeat is to pick, chop, and mix the articles carefully. The currants should be quite dry; to secure which, wash and dry them before the fire a day before mixing. The above will make about 10lb. mincemeat. It should be closely covered and kept in a cool place, and should be made at least a month before it is used.



BEAULIEU ABBEY.

USEFUL INFORMATION.

ECLIPSES, 1885.

In the year 1885 there will be two Eclipses of the Sun and two of the Moon.

1. An annular eclipse of the Sun, March 16, invisible at Greenwich.

2. A partial eclipse of the Moon, Mar. 30, partly visible at Greenwich. The first contact with the shadow occurs at 2-59 p.m., the middle of the eclipse at 4-34 p.m., and the last contact at 6-10 p.m.

3. A total eclipse of the Sun, Sept. 8, invisible at Greenwich, and visible only in the South Pacific Ocean, the extreme lines of the eclipse just including Patagonia and the Western portions of Australia. Wholly visible in New Zealand.

4. A partial eclipse of the Moon, Sept. 24, partly visible at Greenwich. The first contact with the shadow occurs at 6-15 a.m., the middle of the eclipse at 7-48 a.m., and the last contact 9-22 a.m.

TRANSFER DAYS, &c., AT THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

Bank Stock	Dividends due.
Three per Cent Reduced	April 5, Oct. 5
New Three per Cent Annuities	April 5, Oct. 5
India Five per Cent	Jan. 5, July 5
Three per Cent Consols	Jan. 5, July 5
Annuities for 30 years	April 5, Oct. 5
New Two and a half per Cent Ans.	Jan. 5, July 5
New Three and a half per Cent Ans.	Jan. 5, July 5

TRANSFER DAYS.—Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday Mondays and Saturdays are private transfer days. Hours for buying and selling at the bank, 10 to 1, and transferring 11 to 3; accepting and payment of dividends, 9-30 to 4. No transfer can be made at the bank on Saturdays after 3 o'clock.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF THE CALENDAR.

Golden Number, 5; Epact, 14; Solar Cycle, 18; Dominical Letter, D; Roman Indiction, 13; Julian Period, 6598.

The year 5646 of the Jewish Era commences September 10th, 1885.

The year 1303 of the Mohammedan Era commences Oct. 10th, 1885; and Ramadan (month of abstinence observed by the Turks) commences June 14th, 1885.

HOLIDAYS.

STAMP OFFICE.	CUSTOM AND EXCISE.
April 3..Good Friday ..	Good Friday.
May 24,25..Whit Sun. & Mon.	
May 24..Queen's Birthday..	Queen's Birthday.
May 29..Restoration ..	
June 28..Coronation ..	Coronation.
Nov. 9..Prince of Wales' ..	Prince of Wales' Birthday.
Dec. 25..Christmas Day ..	Christmas Day.
And also Bank Holidays.	

GENERAL BANK HOLIDAYS.—England and Ireland: Good Friday, Easter Monday, Whit Monday, First Monday in August, Christmas Day and following day, or if that be Sunday, then the bank is closed on Monday. In Scotland: New Year's Day, Good Friday, First Monday in May, First Monday in August, and Christmas Day.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

March 1.—Assessors and auditors to be elected in boroughs not represented in Parliament.

April 5.—The returns for making the assessment of direct taxes are delivered soon after this date.

May.—Election of vestrymen and auditors.

June 2.—Members of district boards elected.

June 20.—Overseers to publish notices to those qualified to vote for counties to make claims.

July.—High constables to cause a return of persons qualified to serve on juries.

July 19.—Assessed taxes and poor rates due on Jan. 5th must be paid on or before this day.

July 20.—Last day to claim vote in counties.

July 31.—Overseers to make out alphabetical lists of county and borough electors, and of all persons claiming to be registered.

August 1.—Borough and county lists to be affixed to doors of churches and chapels, and hung up in Post-offices, &c.

Aug. 20.—Last day to object to county electors.

August 25.—Last day for objections to borough electors, and for service of objections on electors in counties or their tenants. Last day to claim as borough electors.

August 29.—Overseers to send a list of electors and of objectors to the town clerk, and a list of claimants and objections, and a copy of register of county voters, to clerk of peace.

August 31.—All taxes and rates payable on March 1 must be paid on or before this day by persons claiming to be burgesses in boroughs which do not return Parliamentary representatives; but not necessarily so in other boroughs.

Sept. 1.—Town clerks to affix in public places the list of claims and objections to freemen.

Sept. 15.—Claims of persons omitted in burgess lists, and objections to persons therein, to be given to town clerk and persons objected to; but not so in boroughs which return representatives.

September 20.—Courts to be held not earlier than this date for the decision of claims for and objections to county votes.

September 23.—Lists of claimants and of persons objected to must be fixed by town clerk in some public place till October 1; but not in boroughs which return representatives.

September 30.—Interest due on India Bonds. Brewers' licenses expire.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Marriage Licenses can be obtained in London at the Vicar General's Offices, Bell Yard, Doctors' Commons, between 10 and 4, by one of the parties about to be married. Affidavits are prepared from the personal instructions of applicant, and the license is delivered upon payment of fees amounting with the cost of stamp to £2. 2s. 6d.

Special Licenses are granted by the Archbishop of Canterbury to marry in a particular church, without previous residence in the district. The fees average £29. 8s.

THE SEASONS.

Spring Quarter commences.....	March 20th.
Summer	June 21st.
Autumn	Sept. 22nd.
Winter	Dec. 21st.

STAMPS, TAXES, EXCISE DUTIES. &c.

STAMP DUTIES.

	£	s.	d.
AGREEMENT, or Memorandum of agreement, under hand only, not otherwise charged	0	0	6
APPRAISEMENT or VALUATION of any estate or effects where the amount of the appraisal shall not exceed £5 ..	0	0	3
Exceeding £5, and not exceeding £10..	0	0	6
and 6d. for every additional £10.			
APPRENTICESHIP INDENTURES:—			
If no premium	0	2	6
For every £5 and fractional part.....	0	5	0
ARTICLES of clerkship to attorney or solicitor, in England or Ireland	80	0	0
In Superior Courts, Scotland	60	0	0
ARMORIAL BEARINGS.....	1	1	0
If painted on any carriage	2	2	0
BILLS of EXCHANGE and PROMISSORY NOTES, of any kind whatsoever, except bank notes:—not exceeding £5	0	0	1
Exceeding £5, and not exceeding £10	0	0	2
" 10 "	25	0	3
" 25 "	50	0	6
" 50 "	75	0	9
" 75 "	100	0	1
Every £100, and also for every fractional part of £100, of such amount..	0	1	0
By the Stamp Act of 1850 (33 and 34 Vict., c. 97) the distinction between inland and foreign bills of exchange was abolished.			
BILL of LADING.....	0	0	6
CERTIFICATE.—Of goods, &c., being duly entered inwards	0	4	0
Of birth, marriage, or death (certified copy of)	0	0	1
For registry of designs	5	0	0
DRAFT, or Order, or Letter of Credit, for payment of any sum to bearer or order, on demand.....	0	0	1
ECCLESIASTICAL LICENSES:—			
For licensing a building for the performance of Divine service	0	10	0
LEASE, or Agreement for a Lease:—			
If the term is definite, and does not exceed 35 years, or is indefinite.			
If definite, and exceeds 35 years, but does not exceed 100 years.			
If the term, being definite, exceeds 100 years.			
Not exceeding { £5 £0 0 6 .. £0 3 0 .. £0 6 0			
10 0 1 0 .. 0 6 0 .. 0 12 0			
15 0 1 6 .. 0 9 0 .. 0 18 0			
20 0 2 0 .. 0 12 0 .. 1 4 0			
25 0 2 6 .. 0 15 0 .. 1 10 0			
50 0 5 0 .. 1 10 0 .. 3 0 0			
75 0 7 6 .. 2 5 0 .. 4 10 0			
100 0 10 0 .. 3 0 0 .. 6 0 0			
For every full sum of £50, or fractional part—			
0 5 0 .. 1 10 0 .. 3 0 0			
LEGACY AND SUCCESSION DUTY £20 and above —			
Lineal issue or Lineal ancestor....	£1	per cent.	
Brothers and sisters of the predecessor, and their descendants	£3	per cent.	
Brothers and sisters of the father and mother of the predecessor, and their descendants	£5	per cent.	
Brothers and sisters of a grandfather or grandmother of the predecessor, and their descendants	£6	per cent.	
Any other person	£10	per cent.	
Legacy to husband or wife	Exempt.		
PASSPORT	0	0	6

PATENT for Inventions (Letters):—	£	s.	d.
On petition for grant of letters patent	5	0	0
On certificate of notice to proceed..	5	0	0
On warrant of law officer for patent..	5	0	0
On the sealing of letters patent.....	5	0	0
On specification	5	0	0
On the letters patent, before the expiration of the third year	50	0	0
On the letters patent, before the expiration of the seventh year	100	0	0
On certificate of objection	2	0	0
On certificate of every search	0	1	0
On certificate of entry of assignment	0	5	0
On certificate of assignment of license	0	5	0
On application for disclaimer	5	0	0
On caveat against disclaimer	2	0	0
Office copies, for every 90 words	0	0	2
RECEIPT, £2 or upwards (penalty for giving receipt without stamp, £10)..	0	0	1

HOUSE DUTY.

On inhabited houses of the annual value of £20, occupied as a farmhouse by a tenant or servant, or in which articles are exposed for sale, a duty of 6d. in the £; all others.....	0	0	9
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INCOME TAX.

Schedule A, Lands, Tenements, &c. ..	0	0	5
Schedule B, Occupiers of Farms, &c... ..	0	0	2
" Scotland and Ireland	0	0	1
Schedules C, D, and E, Incomes.....	0	0	5
If under £150, exempt; if under £400, £120 allowed.			

VARIOUS EXCISE LICENSES, &c.

LICENSES TO RETAIL SPIRITS:—			
Of rental under £10.....	5	0	0
" " 20.....	8	0	0
" " 25.....	11	0	0
" " 30.....	14	0	0
" " 40.....	17	0	0
" " 50.....	20	0	0
" " 100.....	25	0	0
£100 or above	30	0	0
License for brewer of beer for sale....	1	0	0
" Private brewer.....	0	6	0
Duty per 36 gallons	0	6	3
BEER RETAILERS:—			
Beer not drunk on the premises	1	5	0
Beer drunk on the premises	3	10	0
Dogs of any kind (penalty £5)	0	7	6
Game Licenses, if taken out after 5th April and before 1st November, to expire on 5th April following.....	3	0	0
After 5th April, expire 31st October.	2	0	0
After 1st November, expire 5th April	2	0	0
Gamekeepers	2	0	0
Game Dealer's License	2	0	0
Gun (License to carry)	0	10	0
Hawkers and Pedlars, per year:—			
Travelling with a horse or an ass ..	4	0	0
If more than one horse, or each ..	4	0	0
House Agents, letting houses above £25 a year.....	2	0	0
Medicines (Patent) dealers, &c.:—			
For each License	0	5	0
Passage Vessels, on board which liquors and tobacco are sold	1	1	0
Pawnbrokers	7	10	0
Retailers of cider and perry	1	5	0
Retailers of sweets	1	5	0
Tobacco and snuff, dealers in.....	0	5	3

POSTAL REGULATIONS, SAVINGS BANKS, &c.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

To all parts of the Kingdom, for prepaid letters:
Not exceeding 1 oz. 1d.
Exceeding 1 oz., but not exceeding 2 oz. 1½d.
And ½d. additional for every 2 oz. up to 12 oz.

A letter exceeding the weight of 12 oz. is liable to a postage of 1d. for every oz., beginning with the first oz. A letter posted unpaid is chargeable with double postage, and a letter posted insufficiently paid is chargeable with double the deficiency.

POST CARDS.

Post Cards, bearing a halfpenny impressed stamp, are available for transmission between places in the United Kingdom only. They are to be obtained at all Post-offices, in packets of twelve for 7d. and 8d. Reply Post Cards may now be had at double these rates. Foreign Post Cards 1½d. each.

FOREIGN POSTAGE.

The international scale of postage now in force is 2½d. per ½ ounce for letters, 1½d. for post cards, 1d. for 4 ounces for newspapers, and 1d. per 2 ounces for printed papers, patterns, and legal and commercial documents. By France the rates range from 2½d. to 6d. per ½ ounce for letters, 1½d. to 3½d. for post cards, 1d. to 2d. for newspapers, 1d. to 2d. for printed papers, &c. In Germany and the United States the new tariff shows a reduction from 3d. to 2½d. on ½ ounce letters; for Russia, Sweden, and Norway, from 5d. to 2½d.; for Portugal and Italy, from 6d. to 2½d., and for Egypt, from 10d. to 2½d.; Alexandria, 8d. to 2½d. Registration will be available in all cases at the rate of 4d. per letter.

BOOK AND NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

A book packet may contain books or papers, whether plain or written or printed upon (to the exclusion of any written letter or communication of the nature of a letter), Photographs, when not on glass or in frames, also Circulars—i.e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed—may also be sent by book post. The following are the rates of postage:—

On a registered newspaper ½d.
On a book packet or unregistered newspaper—

If not exceeding 2 oz. in weight ½d.

If exceeding 2 oz. in weight, for every additional 2 oz., or fractional part of 2 oz. ... ½d.

Every packet must be sent without a cover, or in a cover open at the ends.

Newspaper wrappers are sold at the following prices:—1, 3½d.; 2, 1½d.; 3, 1½d.; 4, 2½d.; 5, 3d.; 6 3½d.; 7, 4d.; 8, 4½d.; 12, 6½d.

INLAND PARCEL POST.

Parcels are received at any Post-office in the United Kingdom for transmission by inland parcels post. The postage is—not exceeding 1lb., 3d., and 3d. for each additional 2lbs. up to 7lbs., i.e., 7lbs. for 1s. The maximum length allowed is 3ft. 6in., and length and girth combined is 6ft. Glass bottles, fish, game, meat, &c., if carefully packed and protected, may be transmitted, but on no account must bladders containing liquid, live animals, gunpowder, lucifer matches, or anything liable to sudden combustion, be sent by this conveyance.

MONEY ORDERS.

Money-orders are granted in the United Kingdom at the following rates:—

For sums under 10s., 2d.; 10s. and under £2, 3d.
1d. extra for every additional £1 up to £10.

POSTAL ORDERS

Are intended to provide a cheap and easy way of sending small sums of money to any part of the kingdom, and can be purchased at the following prices:—

For orders of 1s. & 1s. 6d.. ½d. is charged.

" 2s. to 10s. 6d. 1d. "

" 15s. & 20s.. 1½d. "

The sender can order these to be cashed at any post-office, but they must be presented for payment within three months of their issue.

REGISTERED LETTER ENVELOPES

Are sold at all Post-offices, and by Rural Messengers, according to size, from 2½d. to 3d. If lost the Post-office is liable to the extent of £2.

POST-OFFICE TELEGRAMS.

The charge for telegrams throughout the United Kingdom, the Scilly, Orkney, and Shetland Islands, is 1s. for the first 20 words. A sixpenny telegram has also been considered, but has not yet been definitely decided upon.

MONEY ORDERS PAYABLE ABROAD.

Foreign orders are issued at the following rates: If payable in France, Switzerland, Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Holland, Italy, Egypt, Malta, Gibraltar, United States, Turkey, Cyprus, Valparaíso, Panama, and the British Possessions and Colonies:—

On sums not exceeding £2, 9d.; £5, 1s. 6d.; £7, 2s. 3d.; £10, 3s.

STOCKS CAN BE BOUGHT

At any Post-office Savings Bank. Any one who wishes can invest £10, or any larger sum up to £100, in Government Stock at the current price of the day. The charge for any amount of £10, and not exceeding £25, is 9d. On each £10 of Stock interest at the rate of 3s. every six months is paid to the investor, free of all charge. The same facilities are afforded for selling out Stock.

POST-OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.

No deposit of less than a shilling is received, nor any pence, and not more than £30 in one year. No further deposit is allowed when the amount standing in depositor's name exceeds £150, exclusive of interest. Interest is allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum—that is, one halfpenny per pound per month. When the principal and interest reach to £200 no further interest is paid until the sum at the depositor's credit is reduced below that amount. Deposits already made in other savings banks may be easily transferred to the Post-office. Separate accounts may be opened in the names of wife and children. The wife's deposits become her separate property.

GOVERNMENT INSURANCE AND ANNUITIES.

The lives of persons of either sex between the ages of 16 and 60, may be insured for not less than £20 nor more than £100. The sums charged for deferred annuities, or deferred monthly allowances, vary with the age and sex, health, habits, and occupation of the persons.

To secure an immediate annuity of £10, a man at the age of 65 pays £88. 18s. 4d.; a man of 70 pays £73. 3s. 4d. A woman of 65 pays £103. 16s. 8d.; of 70, pays £84. 19s. 2d.

Again, a man aged 30 may secure an annuity of £10, to begin when he is 60 years old, by paying £24. 3s. 4d. down, or £1. 8s. 4d. a year until he is 60. The same man, by paying 8s. a month until he is 60, will secure £2. 7s. 3d. a month at that age for life.

MARGERISON'S

ALL FIRST-CLASS. WE MAKE NONE
OF THE CHEAP RUBBISH.

One pound will do as much work as
two pounds of ordinary Soap.

"Possess all the qualities desired in good soaps, and
are unrivalled for all household purposes."—*Court Journal*.

"Very good and economical soaps. We can strongly
recommend them."—*Bazaar*.

"The White Windsor Soap for Washing clothes is a
most excellent article for the purpose. The washing is
done both quicker and cheaper, less soap being used
than is ordinarily the case, besides the linen being much
whiter."—*Grocer's Journal*.

SAMPLES SENT TO STORES ON APPLICATION.

*Sold by Co-operative Wholesale Society,
Manchester and Newcastle-on-Tyne.*

WHITE WINDSOR
HONEY WINDSOR
GOLDEN WINDSOR
BROWN WINDSOR
COLD WATER

SOAPS,
PRESTON.

ESTABLISHED HALF-A-CENTURY.

HARGRAVES'

TOBACCO MANUFACTORY,

Swan Street, Mascn Street, & Cross Street,
MANCHESTER.

IRISH ROLL, PIG TAIL, NEGRO HEAD, NAIL ROD,
CAVENDISH, FINE AND BROWN ROLL,
CUT CAVENDISH, GOLDEN FLAKE,
SMOKING MIXTURES.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF LIGHT AND DARK CUT TOBACCOS.
WILSON'S TOP MILL SNUFF.

SOLD BY THE CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY, MANCHESTER.

BUILDING CLUBS.

PURCHASE AND SALE OF PROPERTY.

Table of Payments required for the purchase of a house of the value of £100, and exhibiting the minimum amount to be paid at every instalment for each sum of £100 advanced to members on mortgage security, in order that the entire debt (including principal and interest) may be repaid in the time specified in the first column; also showing the total amount which would be paid as interest upon the £100 during the time the member might select in which to redeem his property.

Time Required to pay off Mortgage.		Payment per Week.		Payment per Month.		Total Paym ^{ts} per Annum.		Total Interest Paid.		Principal to be Repaid.		Total Amnt. Paid, inclg Principal & Interest.	
Years.	Months.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
4	9½	0	9 2½	2	0 0	24	0 0	15	0 0	100	0 0	115	0 0
5	0½	0	8 10½	1 18	4 23	0	15 10 10	100	0 0	115	10 10	100	0 0
6	8	0	6 11	1 10	0 18	0	20 0 0	100	0 0	120	0 0	120	0 0
8	4	0	5 9½	1 5	0 15	0	24 12 0	100	0 0	124	12 0	124	12 0
9	1	0	5 4½	1 3	4 14	0	26 15 1	100	0 0	126	15 1	126	15 1
10	5½	0	4 9½	1 0	10 12	10	30 16 0	100	0 0	130	16 0	130	16 0
12	5	0	4 2½	0 18	4 11	0	36 11 8	100	0 0	136	11 8	136	11 8
14	9	0	3 9	0 16	3 9	15	43 13 4	100	0 0	143	14 0	143	14 0
16	7½	0	3 5½	0 15	0 9	0	49 11 0	100	0 0	149	11 0	149	11 0
18	2½	0	3 3½	0 14	2 8	10	54 11 2	100	0 0	154	11 2	154	11 2
20	1	0	3 0	0 13	4 8	0	60 16 3	100	0 0	160	16 3	160	16 3

Table of Payments required for the purchase of a house of the value of £100, and showing the amount paid for interest and amount of principal repaid upon every £100 borrowed, to be repaid in 16 years and 7½ months.

Years, commencing from Year of Mortgage.	Payments per Month.	Total Payments per Year.	Interest on Debt.	Principal Repaid.	Amnt. Payable on Redeeming at the end of each Year.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	0 15 0	9 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	96 0 0
2	0 15 0	9 0 0	4 16 0	4 4 0	91 16 0
3	0 15 0	9 0 0	4 11 10	4 8 2	87 7 10
4	0 15 0	9 0 0	4 7 5	4 12 7	82 15 3
5	0 15 0	9 0 0	4 2 9	4 17 3	77 18 0
6	0 15 0	9 0 0	3 17 10	5 2 2	72 15 10
7	0 15 0	9 0 0	3 12 9	5 7 3	67 8 7
8	0 15 0	9 0 0	3 7 5	5 12 7	61 16 0
9	0 15 0	9 0 0	3 1 10	5 18 2	55 17 10
10	0 15 0	9 0 0	2 15 11	6 4 1	49 13 9
11	0 15 0	9 0 0	2 9 8	6 10 4	43 3 5
12	0 15 0	9 0 0	2 3 2	6 16 10	36 6 7
13	0 15 0	9 0 0	1 16 4	7 3 8	29 2 11
14	0 15 0	9 0 0	1 9 2	7 10 10	21 12 1
15	0 15 0	9 0 0	1 1 8	7 18 4	13 13 9
16	0 15 0	9 0 0	0 13 8	8 6 4	5 7 5
7½ months	0 15 0	5 11 0	0 3 7	5 7 5	0 0 0

P.S.—This latter Table is the one usually selected.

INSURANCE TABLE.

10 Years.			14 Years.		
Age.	Premium.		Age.	Premium.	
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
20	5	9 3	20	7	0 1
21	5	11 1	21	7	2 6
22	5	12 11	22	7	4 11
23	5	14 9	23	7	7 5
24	5	16 7	24	7	9 11
25	5	18 6	25	7	12 6
26	6	0 6	26	7	15 3
27	6	2 7	27	7	18 1
28	6	4 9	28	8	1 1
29	6	7 0	29	8	4 4
30	6	9 6	30	8	7 9
31	6	12 1	31	8	11 5
32	6	14 10	32	8	15 4
33	6	17 11	33	8	19 7
34	7	1 1	34	9	4 0
35	7	4 6	35	9	8 10
36	7	8 3	36	9	14 0
37	7	12 2	37	9	19 6
38	7	16 5	38	10	5 5
39	8	1 0	39	10	11 10
40	8	5 10	40	10	18 9
41	8	11 1	41	11	6 2
42	8	16 8	42	11	14 2
43	9	2 10	43	12	2 8
44	9	9 5	44	12	11 11
45	9	16 7	45	13	1 10
46	10	4 4	46	13	12 6
47	10	12 8	47	14	3 11
48	11	1 9	48	14	16 4
49	11	11 7	49	15	9 8
50	12	2 4	50	16	4 2
51	12	14 0	51	17	0 0
52	13	5 8	52	17	16 0
53	13	18 1	53	18	13 2
54	14	11 7	54	19	11 9
55	15	6 3	55	20	11 11
56	16	2 3	56	21	13 9
57	16	19 11	57	22	17 5
58	17	19 1	58	24	3 0
59	19	0 1	59	25	10 7
60	20	0 3	60	27	0 2

A NEW WAY OF PAYING OFF LOANS.

The following is a New Way of Paying off Loans out of Life Incomes by the operation of a Building or Freehold Land Society in connection with an Insurance Office:—

“Where the money is advanced to an individual, A.B., he insures his life, through the Society, by a single premium, to cover the successive sums left unpaid, which sums being paid by the Insurance Office in the event of his death before all the instalments have been paid, leaves the property free of charge, for the advantages of the representatives of A.B., or of others, as may be settled by him.

“Thus, A.B., aged 25, applies to the Building Society for £100 secured on a house, and to be repaid in the form of rent in 10 years, with the interest at the rate of 5 (?) per cent on unpaid principal. The Society insures life with British Imperial for single premium of £5. 18s. 6d., so as to cover risk. It charges A.B. this sum as discount, and advances him therefore £94. 1s. 6d.; he repays the Society the interest and £10 as principal by annual, quarterly, or weekly instalments as rent: with this the Insurance Company has nothing to do, it only receives the single premium, and in the event of death pays the claim. The Building Society retains the policy as Collateral Security in the event of the member's decease, it receives the money insured from the Insurance Office, and hands it over with the house or land to the representative or person nominated by the member A.B.

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